

INFORMATION REPORT

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

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REPORT

SUBJECT Conditions in North Korea, prices of commodities, clothing, consumer goods, Mode of dress, General living conditions

DATE OF INFO. [redacted]

DATE DISTR.

7 May 1957

25X1

NO. OF PAGES

1

DATE OF INFO.

REQUIREMENT NO.

RD

PLACE ACQUIRED

REFERENCES

25X1

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STATE	ARMY	NAVY	AIR	FBI	AEC						
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(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#").

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

1. [redacted] in North Korea [redacted] much criticism
and propaganda against South Korea before [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
[redacted] As for rehabili-
tation, North Korea still had some signs of war devastation,
[redacted] The Communists 25X1
but [redacted] talked as if North Korea had been completely rehabilitated,
[redacted] nothing but a few Government facilities 25X1
that had been rehabilitated. The Communists said that all
the refugees from North Korea would be killed in South Korea
and that the majority of the South Korean people were living
a life no better than that of beggars. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] the reality is quite contrary to their propaganda. 25X1
[redacted]
2. [redacted]
3. [redacted] the ration for the People's Armed Forces was as follows:
Until 15 January 1955, 900 grams of rice and grain were
distributed per capita per day, but the ration was later
reduced to 800 grams, 580 grams of rice and 220 grams of
millet, partly due to the feed shortage and partly on the basis
of the Three-Year People's Economic Plan. In addition to the
rice and grain, the People's Armed Forces was also given an
unknown amount of flour. Since 15 January 1955, there was no
change in the amount of the ration.
4. [redacted] 25X1
5. [redacted] the price of matches was reduced from ten
(10) Wŏn to five (5) Wŏn; Kalmaegi (cigarettes), from 40 to
30 Wŏn; and a pair of Korean socks, from 100 to 80 Wŏn.
In 1955 [redacted] 500 Wŏn for a photograph which was four 25X1
(4) centimeters long and three (3) centimeters wide, but in
1956 [redacted] only 100 Wŏn for a photograph five (5) centimeters 25X1
long and four (4) centimeters wide. The photograph was taken
not with a portable camera but with a large camera indoors.
6. [redacted] 25X1
7. [redacted] People's Armed Forces in August 1954,
the soldiers were fed Chinese flour. From February 1956,
they were fed Annamese (foreign) rice imported from China (sic).
The 580 grams of rice distributed to the army daily per capita,
was imported rice. It was said that the foreign rice and
flour were imported in exchange for the apples and fish
produced by North Korea.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

C O N F I D E N T I A L

8. [REDACTED] 25X1
 9. [REDACTED]
 10. [REDACTED] the tax-in-kind collected from the 25X1
 people was kept and guarded by the officials of the county
 (Kun) people's committee. 25X1

12. In North Korea [REDACTED] never [REDACTED] any canned foods.
 Korean rice was packaged in straw bags, and foreign rice was
 / packaged in straw bags of "Madari" (phonetic) bags. It was
 understood that the foreign rice in straw bags had been
 packaged in North Korea. Flour was imported in foreign bags
 as they had been packed abroad.
13. As far as it was known, daily commodities such as cotton
 cloth (including navy blue cotton cloth), hemp, silk, rubber
 shoes and wine were purchased at the consumers union store
 in exchange for rice.
14. [REDACTED] served fresh fish, salted 25X1
 mackerel, Alaska pollack, or anchovies for each meal everyday
 in the Army. The fish served at each meal could be compared,
 at least, with a half of an Alaska pollack. The salted fish
 were carried in straw bags. [REDACTED] the soldiers 25X1
 were served bread for lunch usually once a week [REDACTED] 25X1
 but soldiers could buy bread at the market. The bread sold
 / in the market was called "Höllae Ppang" (phonetic).
15. [REDACTED] served boiled 25X1
 / rice or grains with soup. They also had "Kimchi" and "Kkaktugi"
 in winter, and cabbage soup in summer.

16. [REDACTED] 25X1
 17. [REDACTED]

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18. [redacted] Most of the people [redacted] wore Korean clothes; women wearing Chima (Korean skirts) and Chŏgori (Korean women's coats). But all officials wore western clothes usually made of cotton. The school children wore western clothes in summer, and padded Korean clothes in winter. Their clothes were usually made of navy blue cotton cloth. 25X1
19. [redacted] farmers wearing military uniforms in winter because of the severe cold. The military clothing they wore were the uniforms of the People's Armed Forces, not those of the Chinese [redacted] 25X1
20. [redacted]
21. [redacted]
22. The principal things which were sold at the market [redacted] were cattle and rice.
23. [redacted] the North Korean young men carried in their pockets cigarettes or tobacco, tobacco paper, tobacco pouches and mirrors. They also carried pencils and note-books while they were at work. But, in case a man was making a trip to a distant place or participating at a conference, he carried with him his citizenship certificate the membership certificate of the Democratic Youth League, the party membership certificate ✓ military service certificate. He carried these documents in a pouch hung around his neck with on a string. All the items carried were of Korean make. 25X1
24. [redacted]
25. [redacted] 25X1
26. [redacted] Kerosene could be freely purchased at the market, where 0.72 liters of kerosene was sold for 300 Wŏn in July 1954. There was no distribution ✓ of kerosene for lighting. [redacted] 25X1
- [redacted] the army [redacted] used kerosene for lighting, and firewood for cooking. The unit stationed in a mountain area used firewood in the mountains. No coal and other ails were used for lighting and cooking.
27. See Item 26 for quantities of fuel obtained.
28. [redacted]
29. [redacted] 25X1
30. [redacted]

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

31.

32.

25X1

33.

34. The money paid by the army was insufficient even for purchasing daily commodities.

35.

25X1

36. North Korean Wŏn is printed in the denominations of 100 Wŏn, ten (10) Wŏn, five (5) Wŏn, one (1) Wŏn, and 50 Chŏn. The ten (10) Wŏn notes were in greatest use.

37. No information available concerning blackmarketing in currency.

38. No information available concerning valuables most readily convertible.

39. No information available concerning banking.

40. See Item 39.

41. No information available concerning insurance.

42. No information available concerning large-scale movements of people.

43.

25X1

44. The villagers [redacted] were all farmers. The members of the village self-defense unit (composed of both males and females from 17 to 40 years old) checked the identity of all travellers passing by the village day and night at a road intersection. The purpose was to check the identity of the travellers, not to guard the village.

45.

25X1

All the labor draftees were farmers.

[redacted] The labor draftees worked three (3) to five (5) days under the labor mobilization.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

C O N F I D E N T I A L

46.

47.

25X1

48.

49.

new elementary schools were
under construction in ~~Sh~~bong-ni, Yongyong-ni, Kangyong-ni and Si
Sinyang-ni

25X1

50.

51.

52.

53.

54.

Korean apples,
pears and rice were exported to China in exchange for valuable
foreign goods which Korea badly needed.

55.

56.

57.

58.

25X1

59.

60.

61.

62.

radio installed
at each company of the People's Armed Forces.
there was nobody who owned radio in North Korea.

25X1

25X1

63.

64.

65. All the farmers

tilled their own farms

66.

66.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

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67. [redacted] 25X1
68. [redacted] five (5) to 50 liters of fertilizer were distributed
 ✓ to the farmers [redacted] Tongchön-dong, Obong-ni, 25X1
 Kangnyŏng-gun Hwanghae-namdo]. The price was collected on
 delivery of fertilizer from those who could afford to pay
 it at once, but poor farmers paid it with grain in the
 autumn. Thirty-six (36) liters of fertilizer were exchanged
 for 18 liters of rice. As the farmers in Soursa village
 needed much more fertilizer than distributed, they mixed
 ashes and nightsoil and dried it as a substitute for fertilizer.
 They also made home manure with grass. In general, they were
 in great difficulty for the shortage of fertilizer.
69. The farm implements used in the area [redacted] 25X1
 included plows (drawn by cattle in tilling dry fields and
 rice fields), weeding hoes, sickles, rakes, forks and hoes.
 Tractors were also available. If requested by farmers, the
 county authorities sent tractors to till the farmland. But
 if the big tractors were employed, the necessary banks
 or foot-paths on the farmland were destroyed and a great
 labor was required to repair them. Therefore, the farmers
 hesitated to employ tractors. Except tractors, all the farm
 machinery used in North Korea was of Korean make. [redacted] 25X1
70. There was no shortage of farm labor [redacted] and
 no labor was mobilized or conscripted from other villages
 for farm works [redacted] On the contrary 25X1
 village sent three (3) or four (4) members of the Democratic 25X1
 Youth League for a period to help the new settlers in Pohwang-
 ni [Kangnyŏng-gun, Hwanghae-namdo], who had moved there from
 Kangwŏn-do. During the busiest farming season, the Government
 mobilized labor to help the farmers in those villages which
 were in great need of farm labor. The farmers [redacted] 25X1
 [redacted] jointly helped the families of soldiers and other 25X1
 families who were in great need of labor. 25X1
71. [redacted] there was no cooperative [redacted] and 25X1
 all the farm in the district had been operated individually
 up until that [redacted] The farmers could then grow whatever
 ✓ crops as they [redacted] The Government constantly urged the
 farmers for [redacted] production, but they could not secured
 satisfactory harvests because of the poor soil and lack of fer-
 tilizer. ILLEGIB
72. [redacted] some people catching many white 25X1
 corvenia (Chogi) with fishing nets at Sŏngji-pŏ [Tonggang-ni,
 Kangnyŏng-gun, Hwanghae-namdo]. [redacted] 25X1
73. No information available concerning government fishing
 regulations.
74. In [redacted] Tongchön-dong (YB 247966), Obong-ni, 25X1
 Kangnyŏng-gun, Hwanghae-namdo [redacted] there were 13 head of cattle,
 five (5) pigs, 200 chickens, four (4) dogs and 20 rabbits. 25X1
 ✓ The cattle were chiefly used in farming and other livestock
 were raised for commercial purposes. Dogs were raised as
 home guards, and rabbits, as pets, as well as for their meat.

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75. The rice plants often suffered from certain minute insects which ate the leaves. Sometimes, these insects consumed in a few days all the leaves of the rice plants of an extensive area. If the leaves were consumed, the rice plants eventually died. There was also another rice plant disease called "Chindi-byŏng", which developed when the rice plants had been over-nourished. The damage from this disease was not extensive. If it rained for a long time, some insects cropped up on millet and ate the leaves of the plants. Also, the shafts of millet shrank and eventually perished. There was another millet plant disease called "Hwang-byŏng" (Yellow disease). In this case, the leaves of the millet gradually turned yellow and insects cropped up, consuming the leaves of the millet. If this disease broke out, the millet crop of the year turned out very poor. There were also insects consuming the leaves of the potato plants. If the leaves were ~~consumed~~ ~~the potato plants also eventually died.~~ There were various animal diseases, but their names are unknown. In ~~general~~, chickens often suffered from lice and sometimes, if serious, they died.
76. In the spring of 1955, it was said, some soldiers of the 6th Company (2nd Battalion, 8th Regiment, 3rd Division, 7th Corps, People's Armed Forces), who were on their way home for leave, returned to their unit because a certain epidemic disease was prevailing in the rural communities. Recently, however, no epidemic diseases were reported in North Korea. In 1951, an epidemic fever broke out [redacted] and it cost seven (7) lives. The fever was very serious for a great majority of the village people. 25X1
77. If the people [redacted] fell sick, they went to the people's hospital in Kangnyŏng-ŭp [redacted] 25X1
- [redacted] the battalion had a sanitation station; the company, a medical director; the regiment, a medical station; the division, a division hospital; and the corps, a corps hospital. If a soldier fell sick, the company medical director treated him with the medicine received from the battalion sanitation station. If this treatment was not sufficient, the company medical director took the patient to the battalion sanitation station for a thorough diagnosis. According to the results of the diagnosis, he was treated at the battalion sanitation station, or the regimental medical station, or the division hospital or the corps hospital. The company had one (1) medical director (sergeant), while the sanitation station of the battalion had of one (1) medical officer and one (1) medical director (master sergeant) and one (1) sick room. The regimental medical station consisted of four (4) medical officers (one (1) captain, one (1) 1st lieutenant and two (2) 2nd lieutenants), two (2) nurses (one (1) corporal and one (1) private), three (3) medical directors (sergeants), and two (2) sick rooms. [redacted] 25X1
- [redacted] there were many male and female medical officers at the hospital. The corps hospital consisted of an Epidemic Diseases Department, Physician Department and Surgery Department and it had about 20 male and female medical officers, 60 female nurses, 30 private soldiers and five (5) sick rooms. Each of the sick rooms could accommodate about 30 patients. [redacted] 25X1
- [redacted] The patients were treated very well at the hospital; the nurses were kind and willing to help the patients and the patients were well-provided with boiled rice, beef soup, sugar, apples and pears. [redacted] 25X1
- [redacted]

C O N F I D E N T I A L

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[redacted] Most of the [redacted] patients were given penicillin injections and it seemed that the hospital had a great stock of penicillin. The sick rooms were poorly equipped. The patients were accommodated on hot-floors covered with mattresses and blankets and each of them was given two quilts.

25X1

25X1

78.

25X1

79.

[redacted] preventive inoculation against an epidemic fever which was then prevailing [redacted] August 1953. he was given another preventive inoculation

25X1

25X1

80.

81. The people [redacted] relied on well-water.

82. No medicine could be bought in the area [redacted] The hospital was the only place where some medicine could be obtained.

25X1

83.

25X1

84.

[redacted] a fountain pen bomb allegedly dropped by an American airplane and picked up by the district Party chairman [redacted] The Party chairman [redacted] that he had picked it up at the Ongjin Airfield in Naeng [redacted] [Ongjin-gun, Hwanghae-namdo]. The bomb looked just like a fountain pen, which one might be tempted to pick up out of curiosity. The Party chairman showed the fountain pen bomb to the village people and said the Americans had dropped many such fountain pen containing a bomb in it to kill the North Koreans without discrimination, and that many people had already been killed by such bombs in the vicinity of the Ongjin Airfield. At meetings of the village people, the Party chairman warned the people not to pick up any such fountain pens in the fields or mountains. He also said that the Americans were dropping other toy-like bombs in North Korea and that South Korean agents were dropping poison into North Korean wells, urging the people to keep covers on the wells. Therefore, the people [redacted] kept covers on all wells. The village people thought the district Party chairman was telling the truth when he said that the Americans had dropped fountain pen bombs and other toy-like bombs, because he personally showed a fountain pen bomb he had picked up. But the people did not believe his story that South Koreans were dropping poison into the wells in North Korea. Therefore, they made the well-covers reluctantly under the urges of the Communists.

25X1

25X1

85. ✓ There were about 30 people [redacted] 3rd Pan, Tongchŏn-dong, Obong-ni, Kangnyŏng-gun, Hwanghae-namdo] and there were four (4) members of the Labor Party. Two (2) of the party members were men: one, the chairman of the (district) Democratic Youth League and the other, the chief of the (district) self-defense unit; and the other two (2) were women: one, the chairman of the (district) Women's League and the other, the vice-chairman of the (district) Democratic Youth League. There were about 13 members of the Democratic

25X1

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Youth League and 15 members of the Women's League. Some aged people [redacted] were persistently feudalistic and tried to restrict the free activities of the young people and strongly opposed Communism.

25X1

86.

[redacted] The relations between the league members and non-league members were seemingly friendly, but they did not seem to be so in reality. The [redacted] League held its study meetings [redacted] members paid a monthly membership

25X1

ILLEGIB

[redacted] home of the chief of the (dis- [redacted] unit, who was a member of the Labor Party. [redacted] found no signs that he was receiving any better treatment than non-party members.

25X1

25X1

88.

The chief Labor Party official [redacted] in [redacted] Tongchŏn-dong, Obong-ni, Kangnyŏng-gun, Hwanghae-namdo], was AN Sang-chun (1344/4161/0193) [redacted] the chief of the Tongchŏn-dong cell organization. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

25X1

89.

As for the district Party structure [redacted] there was the chairman and the vice-chairman of the district Party. As for the district government structure [redacted] there was the chairman and the vice-chairman of the district people's committee and under them was the secretary of the district people's committee and the neighborhood chiefs. Each neighborhood consisted of ten (10) to 13 households. The district people's committee official [redacted] was PAK Pong-ki (2613/7685/1015) [redacted] the chairman of the committee. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

25X1

90.

91.

The people usually greet in the morning by saying "Chinji chapsu-sikka" or "Cheban chapsu-sikka" (Have you had breakfast). On the road they greet by saying, "Odo Kasinnikka" (Where are you going?). When they see off their seniors, they say "Ann-yŏngghi kasipsio" (Go peacefully). If and when a company leader was leaving his unit on transfer, the juniors seeing him off addressed him "Comrade Captain, Ann-yŏngghi Kasipsio". Then the company leader replied, "Ann-yŏngghi kasipsio" (Good luck to you) The way of greetings by soldiers and civilians was almost the same.

92.

No information available concerning additions to the North Korean vocabulary.

93.

[redacted] Soviet motion pictures introducing the Soviet farms, and some North Korean motion pictures, most of which were war films introducing the guerrilla activities of General KIM Il-sŏng and the heroic activities of the army. These motion pictures were propaganda films showing feigned victories of the army. Following are the songs popular among the People's Armed Forces and the North Korean people;

25X1

C O N F I D E N T I A L

C O N F I D E N T I A LConstruction of the Fatherland

For the sake of freedom and justice of our fatherland
 On numerous hills, in the air and on the sea,
 Valiantly we fought to defend our beloved homeland
 And we won the victory,
 Flying the glorious banner of our victory,
 Responding to the calls of our wise Premier,
 Let's go forward for the brilliant construction of tomorrow.
 Let's go forward for the brilliant construction of tomorrow.

(Title Unknown)

The bachelor boy famed in the factory yonder across the river,
 You bachelor boy famed for your skill and diligence,
 Though you look blunt and keep silent,
 You make my heart burning for you inwardly.
 Don't creep into my troubled mind, please,
 I am afraid my hands may lose their swiftness at my work.

March of the Democratic Youth League

We democratic youths, sons and daughters of the thirty million
 people,
 Are dauntless fighters to glorify our Democratic Korea.
 Democratic youths in working places and schools,
 Let's sing the songs of construction resoundingly
 And unite under the leadership of General KIM/
 Victory is ours. Let's unite under the truth
 And devote ourselves for our fatherland.

94. The newspapers circulated in the army were the Nodong Sinmun (Labor Press) and the Minchong Sinmun (Democratic Youth Press). The newspapers widely read by civilians were the Nodong Sinmun, the Minchong Sinmun and the Hwanghae Ilbo. There were various magazines which were read in the army, but the only magazine

25X1

The Agitator was a propaganda magazine.

95. The holidays which the army observed were Sundays, 15 August (Liberation Day), May Day, 8 February (the anniversary day of foundation of the People's Armed Forces) and New Year's Day. The farmers observed only Liberation Day and New Year's Day of the lunar calendar.
96. No religionists could be seen in North Korea after the establishment of the People's Republic of Korea.
97. ✓ No information available concerning Chondo-gyo.
98. After the establishment of the People's Republic of Korea, the chairmen of district (Tong) people's committees indirectly banned all religion. They confiscated all sacred writings and propagated against theism by raising the question "Where is God?".
99. one always went to the district people's committee to apply for issuance of a travel certificate when one was going to make a trip to a distant place. Detailed rules on travel were unknown.

25X1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

C O N F I D E N T I A L

100. If a visitor came to [redacted] village and he was to stay there for a period, the house-holder concerned personally reported it to the "Panjang" for his approval if the visitor was a reliable person. But if the visitor was quite a stranger, the householder had to be accompanied by the visitor to the chief and fill out the necessary columns of the visitor register, placing the citizenship certificate of the visitor in the custody of the chief. Meanwhile, armed self-defense guards checked the village once a month. 25X1
101. No information available concerning carfews. *the*
102. The nearest security office [redacted] was the Piamnae Police Sub-Station (this was also called the Yengya Police Sub-Station) [redacted] 25X1
The police of the station visited the village twice a month. 25X1
103. The police did their business with the neighborhood chiefs and their visits had no direct effect on the village people.
104. The people [redacted] felt antagonism towards forced labor mobilization by the neighborhood chiefs, the chief of the district self-defense guard and the chiefs of the district Party Cell organization. 25X1
105. The people [redacted] felt the greatest antagonism when high land taxes and house taxes were levied. *Politically* the people complained of all things sponsored by the Communists. 25X1
106. Most of the people [redacted] opposed Communism. 25X1
The most devoted and malicious Communist [redacted] was the chief of district Party cell organization. 25X1
107. There had been many anti-Communist organizations immediately after the Liberation [redacted] 25X1
[redacted]
109. No information available concerning attempts to resist controls. 25X1
- [redacted]

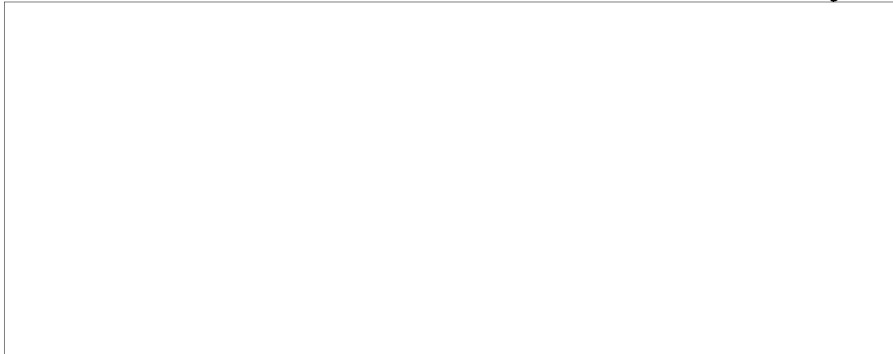
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C O N F I D E N T I A L

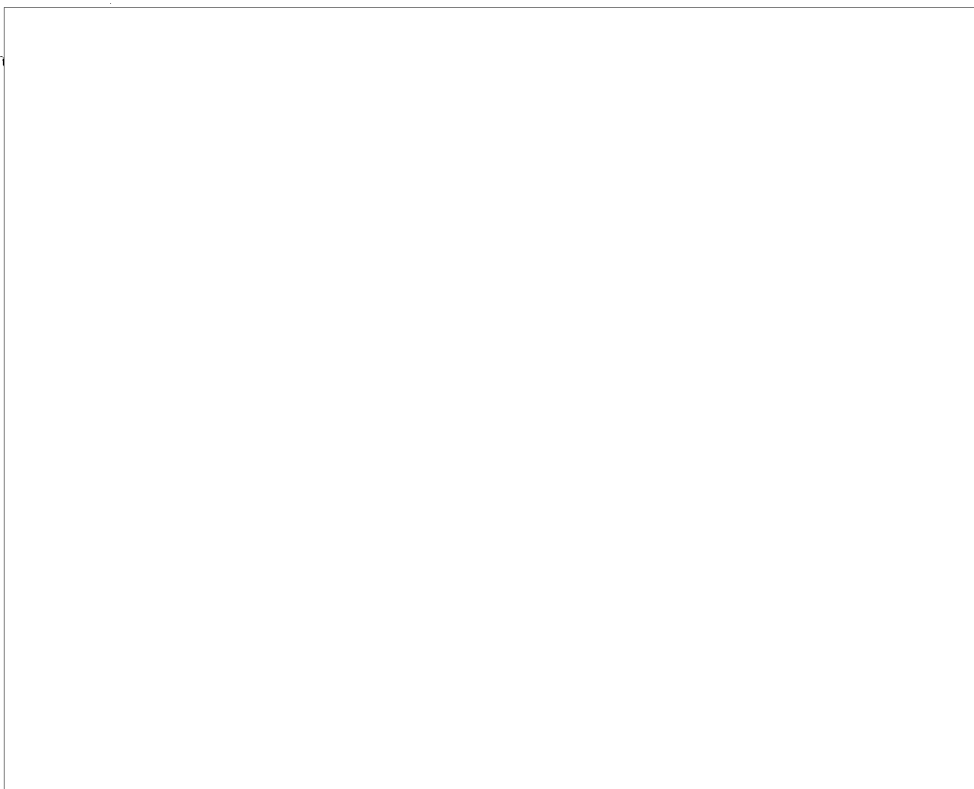
1. In North Korea [] propaganda that the war-battered buildings and factories in South Korea were not being reconstructed and the civilians were about to die of hunger. 25X1



25X1

[] In an effort to persuade people of the superiority of the Communist politics in North Korea, KYE Tang (NTA) [] head of people's neighborhood No. 51 in Yŏnghŭng-ŭp [] belonged, propagated at neighborhood meetings that South Korean factories and buildings had not recovered from war damages and the average person suffered from [] Similar criticism against South Korea was also voiced over the wire broadcasts [] Yŏnghŭng-ŭp has recovered only 25 percent of its total war damages. 25X1

2.



25X1

3. [] factory employees in Wŏnsan and Yŏnghŭng, who served for more than six (6) consecutive months, had received rationed food from the government, for which each factory issued a distribution slip, which was renewed every 30 days. The food was distributed once

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every ten (10) days at the factory grain distributing station, where each clerk-recipient was given 600 grams (50 percent rice and 50 percent cereals) per day, and his dependents each received 300 grams (50 percent rice and 50 percent cereals). The station charged 90 Wŏn per large Mal (18.039 litres) for rice and 80 Wŏn for cereals. Among the rationed cereals were yellow millet, black millet, corn, kidney beans, and potatoes, which were distributed during the grain production period at different prices. In the early part of 1955, feed for a household for a day was taken off from the rationing as a token sympathy for the poor farmers destitute of grain. Among the dependent-recipients were middle school students, who received 400 grams a day, and high school students who were given 500 grams. According to the Labor Law, those who worked over eight (8) hours a day were each given 60 grams of supplementary rice a day. Heavy laborers received 700 grams per man a day, and the grain for their dependents were as much as those for clerical workers. According to regulations on rationing for government employees, workers of long service were given more goods than others. For example, one HANG (fnu) [redacted] working for the Oxen and Horse Department of the Yŏnghŭng-gun Commercial Management Station Warehouse since 1946, received various items, such as soap, socks, gloves, rubber shoes, cotton cloth, and padded winter clothing, that were several times as much as those for his fellow workers, and also received three (3) pairs of canvas shoes, while others received only one (1) pair each. [redacted] rationing lasted at intervals of months, and no item [redacted] taken off the rationing. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

25X1

4. [redacted] the commodities on the market were a little more expensive than those at the national store; that is, while the store charged 100 Wŏn for a bar of soap, one kilogram of salt for 15 Wŏn, and a package of cut tobacco was 30 Wŏn, which were all frequently out of stock at the store, the market sold a bar of soap for 120 Wŏn, one (1) kilogram of salt for 20 Wŏn, and a package of cut tobacco at 50 Wŏn. These market goods from national stores were put on sale on those occasions when the store was out of stock. In North Korea, both the private dealing in gold and the possession of gold articles were prohibited by law. However, some people, who were on intimate terms with each other, behind the public attention, dealt in gold at 3,000 Wŏn per Ten (3.75 grams) [redacted] it was very hard in North Korea to find people in the possession of gold, gold rings, and hair-pins, as they kept these from others for fear of discovery by the Communists. In the Yŏnghŭng area, [redacted] a patient sold his gold for medicine, such as penicillin, morphine, and others, which were not available at the people's drug stores.

25X1

25X1

5. In the Yŏnghŭng area, prices of commodities, such as school supplies, liquor, rubber shoes, and hemp cloth, were reduced on three (3) occasions [redacted]

25X1

On each occasion, the price reduction was released over the radio and through notices on building walls in the early morning of the day when the reduction was put into effect. The notices on the price cut contained accounts in detail, such as purports of the reduction, and old and new prices of commodities. According to the third reduction [redacted] the prices of pencils at national stores was reduced from ten (10) Wŏn each to three (3) Wŏn, the 16 Wŏn note-book to six (6) Wŏn, and the 18 Wŏn note-book for middle school students was reduced to nine (9) Wŏn each.

25X1

25X1

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6. Mackerel, which were caught off the shore of Yŏnghŭng-gun during the period of May to the early part of July, were most readily available to the population in the county (Kun). [redacted] the farm cooperatives in Yŏnghŭng-ŭp, two (2) in all, sold the fish on the market at over 100 to 300 Wŏn for 20 fish, which was part of the subsidiary program of these two (2) cooperatives. The fish was very expensive, soaring as high as 300 Wŏn for 20 fish during the early days of their appearance on the market. The Yŏnghŭng area enjoyed an abundance of vegetables, which exceeded the demands of the population, and thus part of it streamed into other areas for consumption, such as Hamhŭng and Wŏnsan. The largest vegetable growing area in the Yŏnghŭng area was Majang, which was later renamed Inhŭng-gun according to the revision of the administrative districts. Soy sauce was available at any time at stores without any distribution ticket, whereas soy beans were frequently out of stock at national stores. As of 1955, the market in Yŏnghŭng-ŭp opened every five (5) days, on the 3rd, 8th 13th, 18th, 23rd, and 28th, of the month, and on each day it sold rice and cereals for cash. The market also served vegetables at some ten (10) Wŏn per kwan (3.75 kilograms) and radishes at 150 Wŏn per bag. [redacted] such retail deal [redacted] into [redacted] ally [redacted] In [redacted] in [redacted] stoc [redacted] store goods. 25X1 ILLEGIB
7. [redacted] flour in Chinese bags at the Grain Distributing Station located in the vicinity of the Yŏnghŭng-gun Commercial Management Station. The flour was put on ration for government employees, together with yellow millet from China. [redacted] propaganda by the Yŏnghŭng-gun Democratic Front for the Fatherland Unification that both North Korea received a [redacted] of aid flour from the Soviet Union and [redacted], which were put on ration for the average civilian in the Yŏnghŭng area were [redacted] was based on the hear [redacted] hard in Yŏnghŭng-ŭp, [redacted] hard Farm, was relieved [redacted] for failure to supply high-grade apples to the Soviet Union. There was no private orchard in Yŏnghŭng-ŭp. 25X1 ILLEGIB ILLEGIB 25X1
8. [redacted] underground hoarding of vegetables in the Yŏnghŭng area by farmers for their private purposes, such as consumption and trading. The greens for the government employees in [redacted] Yŏnghŭng area for winter Kimchi were on ration from tax-vegetable from [redacted] The tax-grains from Yŏnghŭng-gun were stored in the tax-grain warehouse in Yŏnghŭng-ŭp for distribution to government employees, at the grain distributing station. [redacted] of grains stored in the county (Kun) tax-grain warehouse building in Yŏnghŭng-ŭp and in the warehouse yard, and there was a rice polishing mill in the vicinity of the warehouse. During the war, the grain from the farmers in the Yŏnghŭng area were hoarded on various spots in the mountains. 25X1 25X1

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9. [redacted] some people died of hunger in the Yŏnghŭng area [redacted] when the food shortage hit the area to a great extent. The shortage was caused by the poor harvest in 1954, when it rained little before and during the planting season, and much during the growing period, which resulted in the rotting of plants. As a relief measure, the food administration department of the county (Kun) people's committee put grain on ration twice a month [redacted] and each distribution [redacted] grain lasted for only two (2) [redacted] After that, the poor farmers subsisted on [redacted] ch were caught in May, and potatoes. [redacted] was O Chŏl-hyŏn (NTA) [redacted] shop, who died of a disease and of hunger. [redacted] 25X1
25X1
ILLEGIB
10. [redacted] farm cooperatives in Yŏnghŭng-ŭp which paid taxes in grain and stored the rest at the cooperatives. 25X1
11. [redacted] 25X1
12. A cannery was completed in Sinp'o [redacted] with imported machines. [redacted] the factory, which hired groups of laborers from Yŏnghŭng-ŭp on a voluntary basis, was to produce canned mackerel and other fish, for personnel in the military service. 25X1
13. No private fishing was undertaken in Yŏnghŭng-gun, where the fishing was conducted by fishing cooperatives, and farm and fishing cooperatives, which consisted of half and half fishermen. A fishing cooperative is located in a fishing village near the shore, and the farm and cooperative covering fishermen, as well as farmers, is inland. During the mackerel season, which covers the period of May, June, and July, the fishermen were very busy and needed more hands to salt fish without delay in the hot weather. During this fishing period, the fishermen very often took some fish back to their homes on the pretext of consumption at the household, and thus bartered for salt from these civilians who came for fish from Yŏnghŭng-ŭp. The fish caught by cooperatives were salted and transferred to national stores for sale, and to government agencies and troops for consumption. Some of the salted fish were also put on sale at markets by cooperatives.
14. Fishermen in the coastal areas of Yŏnghŭng-gun caught mackerel during the period of May, June, and July, and various miscellaneous fish following the same period, such as flat fish, bastard, yellow tail, gray mullet, and fall fish. These miscellaneous fish, including flat fish at 30 Wŏn (6 grams), were served for sale at national stores. The miscellaneous fish were caught until the early part of November, and then Alaska pollack was caught during the period of November to January. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] trepang and oysters were also caught in the area, and were shipped out to China. [redacted] 25X1
25X1
[redacted] the people's Armed Forces troops stationed near the shore of Yŏnghŭng-gun caught fish themselves, for consumption, with self-made nets. During the period of April to September, [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] Restaurants served flour-cake, sandwiched with bean-jam, at ten (10) Wŏn

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15.

25X1

16.

There were no houses in Yŏnghŭng-ŭp or Wŏnsan (sic). The restaurants, fifteen (15) in all in Wŏnsan, served various foods, such as "chapchae" at 100 to 150 Wŏn per dish, fried foods at 200 Wŏn, roasted buns and steamed buns at 150 to 200 Wŏn per dish, pork in syrup at 200 Wŏn, roasted rice at 100 Wŏn, noodles (Udang) at 100 Wŏn, noodles in soy beans at one 100 Wŏn, and Chinese liquor at 100 Wŏn per Hap (.81 liters). The average North Korean in Wŏnsan ate noodles (Udang) and noodles in soy beans at the Chinese restaurants, which also had many customers from the Chinese troops in the city. Chinese personnel eat steamed buns and noodles at the restaurants. The Chinese residents in and around Wŏnsan engaged in two (2) different occupations, the operation of restaurants in the city and the cultivation of vegetables in the suburbs. There was no Chinese merchants in the area. The national restaurants in Wŏnsan and Yŏnghŭng-ŭp served various foods, such as lunches (rice, side-dish, and soup) at 80 Wŏn, table d'ote at 40, 70, and 80 Wŏn, side-dishes (with liquor) at 30, 40, 50, 70, and 100 Wŏn, and liquor at 47, and 50 Wŏn per Hap (.81 liters), while national stores sold it at 45 Wŏn.

25X1

17.

One (1) cotton cloth suit and one (1) half-woolen outfit, were normal for the average civilian in the North. The half-woolen outfit, which was distributed to school teachers by the North Korean government, was on sale at the market at 7,000 Wŏn per outfit. The price of this clothing was [redacted].

25X1

25X1

25X1

18. People made summer shirts for wear within their households.

25X1

No party members in Yŏnghŭng and Wŏnsan wore any specific clothing distinguishable from those of non-party members. The government employees, in general, wore white shirts in summer, khaki or blue padded clothing in spring, autumn and winter, and black leather shoes (aid goods) from Czechoslovakia all the year round, and the young people wore the "Lenin Cap". The fishermen normally wore canvas clothing and rubber shoes, and the farmers wore cotton cloth outfits and rubber shoes and straw-sandals for the old. One KANG (fnu) (an officer of four (4) small stars), a member of the Security Station of the Kangwŏn-do, Internal Affairs Department, wore a dark blue coat with white stripes, grey or dark blue trousers, and leather shoes from Czechoslovakia. Another Security Station officer by the name of KIM (fnu) were a double-breasted suit and Czech leather shoes.

25X1

25X1

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25X1

19. Civilians, including farmers, may use old Chinese uniforms as well as old Peoples Armed Forces uniforms for streetwear. [redacted] farmers in the suburbs [redacted] wearing old Chinese uniforms, which they obtained individually from personnel of the Chinese troops in the area. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

20. There was the Commercial Management Station warehouse a little south of [redacted] Yŏnghŭng-ŭp, where there also were a national store and a market. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

21. The national store [redacted] which served cheaper goods as compared with those on the market, had various commodities for sale except fireweed, which was only available on the market. On the market, where retail dealing was conducted for consumers, farmers from the suburbs sold fireweed and cereals. [redacted]

25X1

22. There was no bootleg retail dealing in Yŏnghŭng-ŭp. The market in the area served some quantities of Chinese-made cosmetics, which were brought by North Korean wholesale dealers from Pyŏngyang, who dealt in secret behind the [redacted]

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23.
11.

which were produced by either the Pukchŏng National Match Factory or the Pyŏngyang National Match Factory. Quite a few people carried lighters or watches, and not many people, mostly clerks, had Chinese fountain pens. The people in these areas made it a custom to hand a canvas bag around the neck in which they put their documents, such as the citizenship certificate, party membership certificate, and league membership certificate. The women in the city and county seat (Ŭp) made it a custom to leave their certificates at home while shopping at national stores or at markets. Among those, who wore watches, were high-ranking government officials, mostly above the department level, and only two tenths of officials, lower than the department level, carried watches for their personal uses. Among the pocket items from abroad were some U.S. and Chinese lighters, which were put on sale at markets for 400 to 500 [redacted] at five (5) Wŏn each.

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as these with red, purple, and blue covers, were on sale at 50 to 100 Wŏn at national stores. The average civilian, as well as government employees, used pencils, which were either Czechoslovakia or the Hamhung National Pencil Factory. On the market, the prices of the Czech pencils were 30 to 40 Wŏn each and domestic ones were three (3) Wŏn each. According to the party instructions that party members regardless of their position or status in the party, treasure their membership certificates as valuable as their own lives [redacted] carried his certificate at all times.

25X1

22.

25X1

There were some people in the Yŏnghŭng area who had Japanese Machines, which they bought before liberation. In 1954, a group of residents of the Yŏnghŭng area, who were mobilized for fishing in the Soviet Union before the Korean war, returned home with various Soviet commodities, such as second-hand sewing machines, which were bigger than the Japanese sewing machines, suit material, and watches. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

[redacted] the Soviet stores were not rich in commodities. In Wŏnsan and Yŏnghŭng-ŭp, people privately dealt in sewing machines at 3,000 to 7,000 Wŏn (new machines) each.

23.

The electricity for households in Wŏnsan and Yŏnghŭng-ŭp was supplied all day long, the charge was 40 Wŏn per 40 watt bulb per quarter year for civilians, and 20 Wŏn for government employees. The Power Transmission and Distribution Department handled various jobs, such as charges for electricity, installations at households, and the stoppage of supply for non-payment. There were no restrictions on the number of electric bulbs for each household, which had no electric meter for power consumption. The national stores in Wŏnsan and Yŏnghŭng-ŭp sold 40 watt bulbs at 120 Wŏn each. Sixty (60) watt bulbs were not available, among the average power consumer, but were available for

25, 26.

Electricity was available for household lighting in Wŏnsan and Yŏnghŭng-ŭp, and farmers in suburbs, where neither electricity nor kerosene were available, lighted their homes with fish oil, produced within their homes. This fish oil, which was squeezed from fish bowels, was on sale at the markets. For cooking and heating, the people in Wŏnsan-si and Yŏnghŭng-ŭp used firewood, which was sold by farmers on the market. Those who could not afford to buy firewood from farmers stole into the nearby mountains for dead plants behind the back of the forestry guards. Both anthracite coal and firewood were available for the population in the Yŏnghŭng area, but, sometimes the coal was exhausted for a short period of time, because of mass purchases by government agencies. The anthracite coal was 500 Wŏn per ton, and six (6) feet cubic of firewood was 1,000 to 12,000 Wŏn. While staff officers of government agencies in Yŏnghŭng-ŭp obtained wood for firewood from the National Lumber Mill in the town (ŭp), the average clerical workers of these agencies had to spend their money on wood or go into mountains to collect dead plants and

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tree branches. Dried grass was also used by the clerks in addition to their substitutes for firewood. Neither coal, firewood, nor kerosene were rationed for the people in the Yŏnghŭng area.

25X1

27.

28.

29. Information concerning hotels and lodging houses in Yŏnghŭng-ŭp are covered in a separate report.

30. Information on taxes is given in a separate report.

31.

25X1

government employees, received rationed grain, which was barley enough for two (2) meals a day for his family members, steamed grain for breakfast and gruel for supper.

32.

25X1

33.

36. & 37. Information on currency and exchanges is covered in separate reports.

38. In Yŏnghŭng-ŭp and Wŏnsan, watches were convertible into cash at cooperative watch repair departments. There were three (3) repair departments in Yŏnghŭng-ŭp, where people sold watches, one (1) or two (2) at a time. Information concerning gold and medicines is covered in a separate report.

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39. [REDACTED] 25X1
40. [REDACTED]
41. Various insurances, such as livestock insurance, fire insurance, and life insurance, were put into effect [REDACTED] and were managed by the county (Kun) people's committee Financial Department. Supposing that a trainfare was 112 Wŏn to a certain destination, this charge included the premium of two (2) Wŏn for life insurance. In Yŏnghŭng-gun, insurance businesses were conducted by three (3) personnel at the Financial Department of the Yŏnghŭng-gun People's Committee. Of these three (3) officials, one, the head, received rationed grain together with his monthly salary, while the others two (2) subordinate workers, insurance canvassers, were exempted from the government rationing. The salaries of these two (2) salesmen largely depended upon their canvassing results. [REDACTED] insurance slogans posted in workshops in the county (Kun). 25X1
42. After the armistice, some 40 Chinese residents in the Yŏnghŭng area, who were of the Shantung Province and were either restaurant operators or cooks, or vegetable growers, left the area for China. There were no Chinese residents in Yŏnghŭng-ŭp except five (5) [REDACTED] Chinese families who were vegetable growers, on the outskirts of the town (Ŭp), and who after missing their first chance to return to China, were trying to gain any further [REDACTED] opportunity to return. [REDACTED] there was a Chinese Residents' League in the Yŏnghŭng area [REDACTED] there were approximately 15 Chinese restaurants in Wŏnsan-si and some vegetable growers in the suburbs. [REDACTED] Chinese Armed Forces personnel eating noodles (Udong) and steamed buns (Shui-kyo-tsu) at Chinese restaurants. No Chinese civilians had ever moved into the Yŏnghŭng area from China after the armistice. 25X1
43. Most of the population in Yŏnghŭng-ŭp were same that had always been there, except for some high-ranking officials in the party and the people's committee, who had left other areas for [REDACTED], and some internal affairs station personnel and [REDACTED] teachers, who had moved into the town (Ŭp) after the armistice.
44. [REDACTED] Yŏnghŭng-ŭp had an approximate population of 12,000 inhabitants, which included some 200 persons of the National Trust Rental Station, 200 workers for the Silkworm Raising Station, 200 employees of the National Soy Sauce Factory, 200 at the Cooperative Blacksmith, 800 at the Weaving Mill, 150 to 200 staff personnel of the Yŏnghŭng-gun People's Committee, 40 to 50 personnel of the Yŏnghŭng-gun Internal Affairs Station, 400 People's Armed Forces personnel, 1,500 to 2,000 students, retail dealers, cooperative members, and laborers. On the market, various food goods, including rice-cake (Tŏk) and noodles (Kuksu), were served by women, both young and old. Source saw housewives collect dead plants for firewood in the mountains, some four (4) kilometers from the town (Ŭp), and weed grass for fuel. [REDACTED] the inhabitants of Yŏnghŭng-ŭp were predominately females, who accounted for more than half of the total labor in this area, and [REDACTED] the majority of the males were above 40 in age. For example, there were 800 female workers at the National Weaving Mill and approximately 60 women at the National Silkworm Raising Station, and on each occasion, the majority of the workers mobilized for labor were women. Because of the labor shortage and financial efficiencies, the majority of the girls between the ages of 13 and 14, are not able to attend school. 25X1

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46. [redacted] the Yŏnghŭng-ŭp People's Committee that the town (Ŭp) consisted of a total of 60 neighborhoods (Pan) accounting for a total population of approximately 12,000 inhabitants. These statistics were released in a committee statement concerning an epidemics prevention program. Before the Korean war, Terang-ni (Yŏnghŭng-ŭp), [redacted] had a population of approximately 4,000
47. [redacted] at least five (5) persons in each neighborhood in Yŏnghŭng-ŭp would be out of employment as of September 1955. [redacted] the jobless would be either patients, including those of weak constitution, or those ex-dealers reduced to want by heavy taxation. [redacted] several unemployed dwellers. For example, one CHO (fnu) [redacted] who was a quack doctor with no license for sometime, had been out of employment. This ex-cotor of weak constitution was eking out a bare existence maintained by his wife, a food dealer on the market. Another person, KIM (fnu) [redacted] a former wholesale dealer in miscellaneous goods, had been out of work since the close of his business, because of heavy taxes. Neither clerical nor physical jobs were fit for him, because he was weak in both constitution and education. Among those unemployed was a youngman [redacted] the sons of a barber from Kangwŏn-do, who had worked for a railroad locomotive district in Kangwŏn-do before the Korean war, an ex-school teacher, and a fellow dweller, whose house was reduced to ashes during the War. Besides these unemployed dwellers, there were some ten (10) beggars both young and old in Yŏnghŭng-ŭp. The North Korean government seemed not to take any relief measure for the unemployed or for beggars.
48. [redacted] a reduction in employees at national production workshops in Yŏnghŭng-ŭp was carried out according to the government decision on the dismissal of those who had failed in production at the workshops. [redacted] the production activities at these workshops were on the campaign system among teams and among individuals, which was designed to press the individual workers to increase their efficiency. Those discharged from the workshops had no alternative but join heavy physical labor on embankments, controlled by the Irrigation Management Station, unless they obtained new jobs, for which the workshops issued recommendations. [redacted] the government decision on the reduction of personnel was to ease the shortages of rationed grain for the government employees in the town (Ŭp). [redacted] those ousted from the workshops were notified of their dismissal 15 days earlier, and were given recommendations for new employment.
49. The Yŏnghŭng-ŭp People's Committee building was constructed after the armistice by the people in the town (Ŭp), for which the Construction Trust provided technicians. In the spring of 1954, the parents of middle school students in Yŏnghŭng-ŭp were mobilized for construction of the middle school, which covered the public school course as well as the middle school course, and the high school building was completed by its students, for which the Construction Trust provided technicians. [redacted] the Yŏnghŭng People's Hospital was completed for operation, for which civilians in the Town (Ŭp), one (1) person from each family, were mobilized.

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[redacted] mobilization bill to the Yŏnghŭng-up Peoples Committee, which on the basis of the instructions, summoned all the neighborhood heads in its jurisdiction for a discussion of manpower one (1) person from each family. Among the construction materials were cement, and tile produced in Yŏnghŭng-gun, and timber provided by the Timber Management Station. The Construction Trust in the county (Kun) provided the technicians.

51. At each mobilization of manpower in the Yŏnghŭng area and Wŏnsan-si, the neighborhood chief notifies each family of the number of persons to be joined the labor. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] the North Korean civilians were subject to such forced mobilization of manpower for labor. 25X1

52. [redacted] in Wŏnsan-si [redacted] 25X1
the Wŏnsan Provincial Theater, where [redacted] 30 to 40 Caucasians 25X1
in various clothes, who seemed to be factory technicians, and who had come to see a play by the CHOE Sŭng-hŭi Dancing Institute. At the end of the play, some of the foreigners, representing the group, rose to their feet from their seats in the front row, to present wreaths to the institute players on the stage. Their nationality and others particulars were unknown. 25X1
a Soviet [redacted] in a black suit and wearing a cap, give a talk with [redacted] Korean interpreter on the street. [redacted] 25X1
one [redacted] (Yau) in Yŏnghŭng-up [redacted] underwent the treatment of his arm at the Polish Hospital in Hamhŭng-si, which provided cheap treatment. [redacted] the hospital was manned by scores of Polish doctors. 25X1

[redacted] the Wŏnsan Petroleum Factory, which was founded during the Japanese rule, was renamed to the "Korean-Soviet Petroleum Factory" under the Communist rule, and was destroyed during the Korean war. [redacted] both East Germany and Czechoslovakia would provide technical assistance for the rehabilitation of Hamhŭng and Wŏnsan, which would be launched in 1956. 25X1

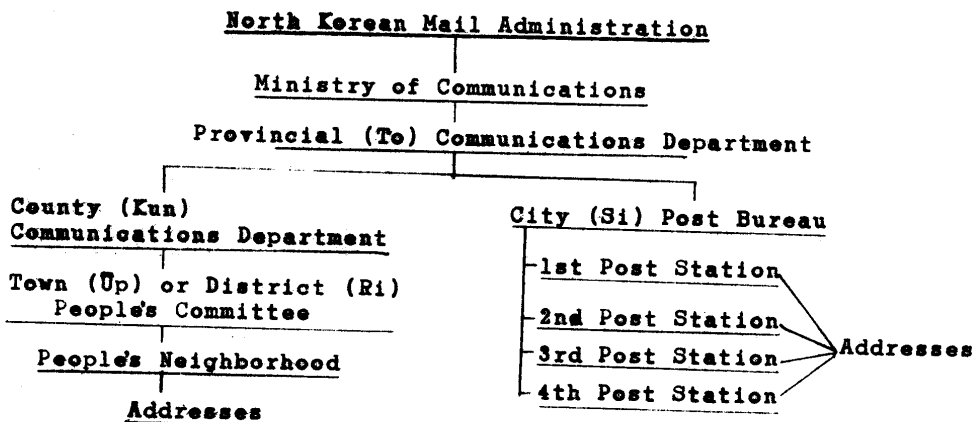
53. [redacted] the Wŏnsan Provincial Theater, which then showed plays by the CHOE Sŭng-hŭi Dancing Institute, [redacted] some Westerners present wreaths to the players on the stage, and shake hands with CHOE Sŭng-hŭi. 25X1

54. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] North Korea shipped her apples and mineral ores to the Soviet Union, and dried oysters and sea weeds to China. [redacted] 25X1

[redacted] in the Soviet Union they received Korean rice put on rationing and [redacted] the Soviet showed a preference to steamed Korean rice. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] there were some ten (10) people in Yŏnghŭng-up who had gone to Vladivostok to fish, and some of these had taken their wives and children with them. The government gathered the laborers for the fishing in the Soviet Union on a voluntary basis in 1947, 1948, and 1954 in the Yŏnghŭng area. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] the Korean fishermen in the Soviet Union earned enough money for their living, but many of them gambled away their money, to which both the Soviet and the Korean Communist staff officers paid no attention. The laborer added that among the Koreans now staying in the Soviet Union for fishing were those who gambled away their total earnings and volunteered for further service for money in the Soviet Union.

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55. [redacted] there were passenger planes running between Pyŏngyang and Hamhŭng, and Chŏngjin, and which were operated by the North Korea Ministry of Transportation. 25X1
56. The Yŏnghŭng-gun Communications Department is located in Yŏnghŭng-ŭp, and performs various functions, covering the services of telegrams, telephones, parcels, post-cards, enveloped cards, and enveloped letters. It also handles jobs concerning ~~subscriptions for~~ listening to wire broadcasts, newspapers, magazines, and pictorial reports, and the distribution of these ~~publications~~ to the subscribers. Each post-card and enveloped letter through the mail cost ten (10) Wŏn. The enveloped mail for ~~Source~~ from Pyŏngyang took three (3) days to reach his home in Yŏnghŭng-ŭp. The county (Kun) Communications Department, which was reconstructed [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] had approximately 25 personnel, which included the department chief, seven (7) to eight (8) mailmen, about 12 clerks and technicians, and four (4) to five (5) telephone operators. The one (1)-storied building, which was roofed with blue tile, was 20 meters long, four (4) meters high, and 35 meters wide, and the brick walls were painted white. The office had a signboard, which read, "Communications Department, Yŏnghŭng-gun, Hamgyŏng-namdo" in Han'gŭl. There were two (2) iron mail-boxes, one (1) in front of the department building and the other at the junction of three (3) roads in the town (Ŭp), and three (3) other mail-boxes were placed on building walls of the National Soy Sauce Factory, the National Store No. 1, and the National Workshop Store. There were two (2) different stamps for regular mail, costing ten (10) Wŏn each. 25X1
57. The regular mail, which was delivered by mailmen on foot in Yŏnghŭng and Wŏnsan, took three (3) days from Pyŏngyang to Yŏnghŭng-ŭp. The mailmen in [redacted] Yŏnghŭng) were rationed blue suits, blue caps (similar to South Korean school-cap except color), white canvas shoes, and carried a white canvas mail-bag (similar to that under the Japanese) over the right shoulder. The mailmen in Yŏnghŭng and Wŏnsan-si were either over 40 or under 20 years of age, and most of those over 40 were party members. 25X1
58. The Yŏnghŭng-gun Communications Department is located in Yŏnghŭng-ŭp.

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59. Among the agencies in Yŏnghŭng-ŭp, which were equipped with Soviet telephones, were the Yŏnghŭng National Store, the National Workshop Store, the National Store No. 1, the Carpenters' Cooperative, the Irrigation Management Station, the National Soy Sauce Factory, the National Construction Trust, the National Rice-Polishing Mill, the Tax-Grain Warehouse, the Railroad Station, the Tractor Rental Station, the National Sericultural Station, the National Livestock Hospital, the National Ox and Horse Rental Station, the Cooperative Blacksmith, the Middle School, the High School, the Water Service Bureau office, the Police Unit, the Wounded Veterans' Cooperative, the National Orchard, the county (Kun) Internal Affairs Station, the Power Transmission and Distribution Department, the county (Kun) Labor Party office, the Forestry Station, the Farmers' Bank, the Consumers' Guild, the Forestry Protection Station, the Yŏnghŭng-gun Military Mobilization Department, the county (Kun) Youth League, the Central Bank Office, the Yŏnghŭng-gun Consumers' Guild Warehouse, the Yŏnghŭng Court, the Yŏnghŭng Commercial Management Station, and the People's Hospital. 25X1
- [redacted] the Communications Department controlled the switchboard for all the telephone in Yŏnghŭng-ŭp, and [redacted] no phones was restricted for civilians. 25X1
60. In mid-1954, new telephone cables between CU 487786, south of Yŏnghŭng-gun, and CU 487794, north of the river, were installed by the Yŏnghŭng-gun Cable Management Station, the government agency dealing exclusively with telephone cables. The new lines were connected with those toward Hamhŭng-si.
61. The Yŏnghŭng-gun Communications Department handled telegrams. 25X1
- [redacted] Unlike rural areas, where telegrams were handled at the county (Kun) communications departments, the municipal operation of transmitting and receiving telegraphic dispatches was conducted at the city (Si) postal bureaus, which had a number of subordinate units, postal stations, [redacted] ILLEGIB
62. Information concerning radios is given in a separate report.
63. [redacted] there were radio broadcasting stations each in Hamhŭng-si and Wŏnsan-si. [redacted] Chŏngjin-si might also have a broadcasting station. 25X1
64. Information concerning crops grown in the Yŏnghŭng area is given in a separate report.
65. [redacted] there were two (2) farm cooperatives in Yŏnghŭng-ŭp, which included approximately 70 percent of all the farmers in the town (Ŭp). The private farmers in this area feared that they would have to do more work in the farm cooperative for less earnings than that by individual operations. In an apparent attempt to close down the private farming, the North Korean Communist regime levied heavy taxes on the individual farmers and forced them to sell their crops at purchasing stations. Mentioning the development of cooperative farming, the Communist rulers propagated that North Korea had made a long stride in its efforts to lay the foundation of democracy, and thus, had stepped out to the struggle for the foundation of socialism in the country. [redacted] such Communist propaganda on cooperative farming was read in the way that the rulers were trying to press farmers for more work than ever before in farming and so obtain more products from them. [redacted] the farmers in 25X1

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the cooperative were not too attentive to their work as those farming independantly.

two (2) additional farmers, AN Nong-um (NTA) and CHANG Chaengji (NTA) join the cooperative farming.

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66. there was a rumor spreading among the individual farmers in the Yonghung area that they would have to join the cooperative farming, unless they could find a way to evade the heavy taxes in products which would lead them to death by starvation. Unlike the individual operations, in which the taxes-in-kind were levied directly upon the individual farmers, in cooperative farming, the field work was conducted by the member-farmers as a group and the taxes in grain were levied not on the farmers but on the cooperative, and the remaining products were shared by all the members. The cooperative received fertilizer, farm implements, and tractors for farming from the government, whereas the individual farmers obtained none of these from the authorities.

25X1

67. the per-family acreage of land (average figure) for the individual farmers in Yonghung-up was 400 Pyong (13.22 acres) of paddies and 3,000 to 4,000 Pyong (99.15 - 13.22 acres) of fields, and the best paddy in the town (Up) produced approximately eight (8) Hop (1.44 liters) to one (1) Toe (1.8 liters) of rice per Pyong (.033 acres) a year. Late in the autumn of the year, the farmers in this area paid tax-grain, 27 percent of the rice and 25 percent of the cereals, which were carried by ox-cart to the tax-grain warehouse. the farmers in this area reaped a good harvest exceeding the annual demands for grain, but they suffered from a severe food shortage, because of the forced selling of crops to the purchasing station. Complaints by the farmers that the town (Up) People's committee had been wrong in the estimation of the crops, which, regarding the average conditions of the land, based the estimation on certain exclusive rich acres, resulting in the actual payment of 35 to 40 percent of the grain in contrary to the nominal figures of 27 percent of the rice and 25 percent for cereals.

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68. the individual farmers in Yonghung-up received from the town (Up) People's Committee some rationed fertilizer for farming (quantity unknown), which was from the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory and the Soviet Union. the rationed fertilizer was part of the Soviet aid-fertilizer to North Korea farm cooperative members struggle to produce manure to ease the fertilizer shortage for farming. the farmers in his area in their 1954 farming, counted on manure, not fertilizer from the government.

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69:

The farm cooperatives in Yonghung-gun rented the implements for various field operations, while to the contrary, the individual farmers in the county (Kun) were did not benefit from the machinery. the tractor operators at this rental station had graduated from the Tractor School in Hamhung.

25X1

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70. Every year, the civilians in the Yŏnghŭng area, including females and students, were mobilized for five (5) to six (6) days of field work, such as rice transplanting and weeding. [] the Hamgyŏng-namdo People's Committee established the rice transplanting program for the year, by which the farmers in the Yŏnghŭng area engage in a transplanting competition with those in Hamhŭng, who achieved 70 percent in the work, while the former made only 20 percent. Later the workers in the Yŏnghŭng area were helped by students of the Hamhŭng Medical College, who were mobilized for transplanting in the area, for five (5) to six (6) days. During the transplanting campaign, the Yŏnghŭng-gun Democratic Front for the Fatherland Unification urged individual merchants in Yŏnghŭng to join in the manpower mobilization, and thus dealers were sent to Hamhŭng for five (5) to six (6) days of work, during which they led a miserable existence in the area. 25X1
71. The district (Ri) Farmers' League, prior to planting, established plans for crops to be grown by the individual farmers in the year. It especially urged them not to fail in growing all kinds of early crops, including potatoes, beans, and peppers.
72. [] 25X1
[] fishing boats, carrying a clearance permit and a colored flag atop the boat mast for sailing. [] on each sailing and entry, the clearance permit was submitted to the coastal sentry-box, manned by armed forces personnel, for a chop of approval, and [] the color of the flag for sailing was changed daily during the mackerel season, starting in May. Daytime fishing, from early morning to 1600 hours, was conducted individually and night fishing was performed in groups. The fishing boats could be seen in a dim distance far out at sea. The fishermen were probably guarded during their operations at the sea. 25X1
73. [] fishermen aboard some ten (10) sail boats, seven (7) or eight (8) meters long and two (2) meters wide each, fishing in Yŏnghŭng Bay. [] a wooden motor-boat, some 15 or 16 meters long, leave and enter Che-do (CU 692604). 25X1
[] 25X1
74. The Yŏnghŭng area has been well-known throughout North Korea for its raising of pigs, especially berkshire pigs. The per-head price of young berkshire was 2,000 to 2,500 Wŏn on the market, where people from other areas bought the pigs. It was heard that each sow bred seven (7) to eight (8) shoats at a time, twice a year. The individual slaughter of pigs for private purposes required no permission from the people's committee or the internal affairs station. Chickens were a minority livestock in this area. It was heard from a fellow dweller that there was a national livestock farm for ducks, chickens, pigs, and cattle in Nengam (location unknown), some eight (8) kilometers from Yŏnghŭng-ŭp.
75. [] various crops, including rice plants, were frequently infected with a match-stick shaped black insect, which fed on the plant leaves of buckwheat, black millet, and rice. Once during this period, the crop damage, caused by this insect, extended to a large acreage of black millet and rice. At that time, the county (Kun) people's committee was talking of providing insecticides against this insect, but none was distributed. 25X1

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The insect ceased to plague the crops [redacted] hog cholera was prevalent in the Yŏnghŭng area, of which a large number of pigs died. That year, many pigs died of a boil, similar to a swelling of the human skin, which localized on the lip or on the rear leg of the pig. Two (2) methods were taken in treating these affected pigs, that is, the soonest application of either, boracic ointment from drug stores with some rationed ointment (name unknown), or boiled sulphur in table oil on the affected part.

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[redacted] the pigs caught this disease from white pigs imported from the Soviet Union [redacted]

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76. [redacted] rumor that recurrent fever was prevalent in the Yŏnghŭng area. The patients of this fever were treated with salvarsan from the Soviet Union and East Germany in isolation wards in the country, and the Military Epidemics Prevention Station led people in sterilizing their clothing. In late 1954, the fever ceased to prevail in the area. [redacted] encephalitis, originated [redacted] which the authorities asserted), hit the Yŏnghŭng area and killed a good number of school children. At that time, all the affected children were transported to the People's Hospital for treatment, and the public schools closed schools for a five (5) to six (6) day period. At a neighborhood meeting [redacted] the chief asserted that encephalitis originated in Japan and came to North Korea through the South, and further stated that he should be notified first of any child affected by the disease in his area for prompt treatment at the People's Hospital. The Yŏnghŭng People's Hospital, which had six (6) or seven (7) wards for patients, was manned by five (5) or six (6) doctors and some ten (10) nurses, who offered free treatment to patients from government workshops. The patients from the government agencies carried with them a certificate for free treatment at the hospital. Among the people in this county (Kun) hospital were those suffering from severe coughs and various stomach troubles.

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77. The People's Hospital in Yŏnghŭng-gun, which was manned by five (5) or six (6) doctors and some ten (10) nurses, provided treatment for civilians, whereas the Epidemics Prevention Station in the county (Kun), manned by some ten (10) doctors and nurses, devised preventative measures for the public and directed sanitary conditions in barbershops, theaters, and other organs for the public, conducting mobile treatment throughout the county (Kun). The station personnel also controlled each neighborhood chief in maintaining proper health in the neighborhood area.

78. The Yŏnghŭng-gun People's Hospital [redacted] charged 30 Wŏn for some powdered medicine, a bottle of liquid medicine, and a shot for colds per capita. Penicillin, one of the scarce medicine at this hospital was available only for an exclusive group of staff officials in the county (Kun).

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79. [redacted] students, civilians, and government employees in Yŏnghŭng-gun were inoculated, with a vaccine, which was conducted by the Epidemics Prevention Station. [redacted] station issued no shot certificates to [redacted] the people, inoculated for [redacted] were each given a certificate, which [redacted] chief of the Epidemics Prevention Station.

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80. On each occasion, the Epidemics Prevention Station personnel appeared at each workshop to inoculate the workers. [redacted] the workers at restaurants were subject to a regular physical examination, once or twice a month, at the People's Hospital. 25X1 25X1
81. After the armistice, the town water for the populace in Yŏnghŭng-jŭp resumed service for 24 hours a day. However those outside the town (Ŭp) used well water, from which many of the consumers, mostly in the ages of 22 to 40 caught distoma in their lungs. No measures were taken to eliminate the distoma from the wells. 25X1
82. [redacted] when the allied forces advanced to the North, many of those North Korean civilians suffering from various stomach troubles and lung diseases obtained favorable drugs for their illness from the allied forces personnel. Since then, they have been longing for South Korea for medicine. It is now common understanding by North Koreans that U/SS medicine has earned world-wide fame for its excellency which no Soviet drugs could challenge at all. [redacted] injectors, containing 12 Soviet injectors, of which two (2) or three (3) were broken. U.S. penicillin was seldom sold underground, and was more expensive than that from China, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, or the Soviet Union. 25X1 25X1
83. [redacted] Since the liberation [redacted] no examination for the type of blood of people was taken place in the Yŏnghŭng area. 25X1
84. During the war, many people suffered from diseases. In this connection, [redacted] Communist state at neighborhood and party meetings that the diseases were caused by U.S. bacterial bombs dropped on North Korea. [redacted] 25X1 25X1
- [redacted] the Communist staff officers were demoralized with a fear complex. [redacted] 25X1
85. The 51st Pan in Yŏnghŭng-jŭp [redacted] consisted of some 40 families, which included some 240 inhabitants, and of these, some 20 persons were party members and an other 20 were clerical workers, including one (1) clerk at the Financial Department of the Yŏnghŭng-gun People's Committee and the head of the Yŏnghŭng-gun Commercial Management Station Warehouse. There also was one (1) cooperative photographer and one (1) cooperative tinner in the neighborhood. 25X1
86. [redacted] non-party members were not treated as human under the Communist dictatorship and that it was [redacted] 25X1
- [redacted] the Yŏnghŭng-gun Commercial Management Station cell organization and the station youth league, [redacted] each held meetings once a month, at which all the members, except those on business trips, had to attend. Any member, who missed such a meeting without proper leave, was criticized at the following meeting and was threatened with discharge. 25X1 25X1

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87.

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party members other than party staff officers, received no better treatment for their living than non-party members, except for their rationed grain, which was barely enough for two (2) meals a day, regularly cooked food (known as Pap) for breakfast and gruel for supper.

- 888 The Yŏnghŭng-ŭp Party Committee, headed by one (1) chairman, who earned some 1,000 Wŏn per month together with his rationed grain, and one (1) vice-chairman, has some ten (10) committeemen, including the chairman and the secretary of the Yŏnghŭng-ŭp People's Committee and enthusiast-members from farmers. There are seven (7) "street sub-cells" in Yŏnghŭng-ŭp, which are controlled by the town (Ŭp) party committee, and each sub-cell has one (1) chairman and five (5) to seven (7) committeemen (staff officers of the organization). The county (Kun) Labor Party controls all the work shop cells in the area, and a workshop, having more than 100 party members, comprises a Junior Party, which is headed by one (1) chairman who controls the chairman of all the subordinate cells. The Yŏnghŭng-gun People's Committee and the National Weaving Mill each had a junior party according to the number of party-member employees. The 51st Pan, was under "Street Sub-Cell No. 6", which was headed by Chairman PAK Yŏng-suk (NTA) [redacted] who had moved into the town (Ŭp) from the Hongwŏn area after the armistice, and had committeemen such as CHOE Sŭng-yong (NTA), PAK Hong-sun (NTA), YI Tae-wŏn (NTA), YŌM Ki-song (NTA), and a female (name unknown). [redacted] the Commercial Management Station party cell [redacted] belonged, was headed by Chairman KIM Hak-hyŏn (NTA) [redacted] and has some nine (9) committeemen, including CHŎNG (fnu), Accounting Section chief of the station; the chief of the Commercial Section; the inspector for the workshop; and the Manager of Integrated Store No. 1. The station party consisted of some 50 party members in all.

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89. The Organizational Department of the Yŏnghŭng-gun Labor Party, which is headed by one (1) Chief, has two (2) Vice-Chiefs, one for the affairs of staff personnel changes in workshops and the other for the administrative affairs in the county (Kun) party and the people's committee. The commercial director and the fishing director of this party control the county (Kun) people's committee's commercial department and the fishing director respectively, and the Party Certificate Section deals with the issuance of membership certificates. [redacted]

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90.

Public Health Department - Controls the People's Hospital, the Epidemics Prevention Station, the People's Drug Store, and all other sanitation installations in the county (Kun).

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Social Security Department - Deals with laborers, clerical workers, war veterans, and patients.

Sericultural Director - Assumes leadership in the county (Kun) silk-raising industry.

Administrative Accountant - Deals with financial affairs, including wages, and the distribution of foods and other items to the laborers and clerks of the county people's committee.

Planning Committee - Plans the production of timber and its consumption.

Fishing Director - Assumes leadership in fishing, processing, and storage by national fishing cooperatives in the area.

Staff Director - Controls staff personnel changes in workshops.

Food Administrative Department - Controls functions, such as the collection of tax-grain, the purchase of grain from farmers, the inspection of the quality and weight of grain, the distribution of rationed grain to the Workshop Grain Distributing Station, and the inspection of straw bags.

The town (Up) People's Committee and the district (Ri) People's committee each had committeemen (staff officers), They were:

✓ Food Administrative Director:- Collects tax-grain and controls the government purchase of grain from farmers in the town, or the district.

Agricultural Director - Deals with plowing, planting, harvesting, livestock raising, and the distribution of fertilizer.

Financial Director - Controls the collection of taxes, including the local autonomy tax and the commercial income tax.

Administrative Accountant - Deals with wages, the distribution of foods to the workers of the town (Up) or district (Ri) people's committee, sanitation affairs, the mobilization of manpower, and the registration of people for dwelling.

91. The average civilians in the Yŏnghŭng area, in greeting each other, use the words that were always spoken from olden times in the area. However, in the public life, mostly at meetings, they addressed their colleagues or strangers as "Tongmu" (comrade), and called their chairman "Tongji" (comrade).
92. Among the words which have been added to the North Korean vocabulary are, "one (1) truckload of females" to one (1) males, which is spoken by the average civilian as a joke on the females, and "brick Major (phonetic)", which is a synonym for private in the people's Armed Forces, because of his brick-shaped, red epaulets. "Major" is a Russian for the rank of major.

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93. [redacted] the students in the Yŏnghŭng area saw various motion pictures, some ten (10) times a month, which is designed to arm the youth with Communist ideology. The pictures for students dealt with the Communist ideology, war actions, and partisan struggles. Among the pictures, which won great popularity, was "Stone Flower", which described a carver's job requiring patience. Once, the members of the CHOE Sŭng-hŭi Dance Institute performed a sword-dance in Wŏnman, which failed to gain popularity from the spectators, who expected Korean dances and songs from the players. 25X1
94. Among the newspapers available for the people in Yŏnghŭng-ŭp are the Labor Press (Nodong Sinmun), the Labor Party organ; the Democratic Korea (Minju Chosŏn), the Cabinet organ; the Korean Democratic Press (Chosŏn Minbo), the Democratic Party organ; the Soviet Press (Soviet Sinmun), the organ of the Korean-Soviet Cultural Association; the Farmers' Press (Nongmin Sinmun), the Farmers' League organ; the Democratic Youth (Minju Chŏngnim), the Youth League organ; and the Children's Corps Press (Chilŏn Chŏngnim), the Children's Corps organ. [redacted] staff officers of government agencies and workshops subscribed to them at their homes at the Communications Department. Both the Democratic Korea (Minju Chosŏn) and the Soviet Press (Soviet Sinmun) were delivered at the Yŏnghŭng-gun Commercial Management Station Warehouse. [redacted] 25X1
95. Information concerning holidays is given in a separate report. 25X1
96. [redacted] 25X1
97. There was no Chŏndo-gyo church in Yŏnghŭng-ŭp.
98. Most of the religionists, persecuted under the Communist regime in North Korea fled South. [redacted] the religionists now remaining in the North are those who could not flee to South Korea due to their large families, and are living without disclosing their religious worship to others. After the liberation, the Communist regime acknowledged the Chŏngu-dang as the religious group in the North and allowed it to put up its signboard, and thus drove the religious organization into the Communist course of politics. [redacted] the aged religionists in the North would reject Communist politics in their hearts. 25X1
99. It is easy for people to call on their friends or relatives at homes within the same area. [redacted] has never seen a person travel from his home to an other area. A traveller to Pyŏngyang needed a travel certificate, issued at the county (Kun) Internal Affairs station.
100. In Yŏnghŭng-ŭp, a traveller from another area must report his boarding to the people's neighborhood chief, who relays the notice of boarding to the Police Unit. If a traveller fails to report, he, together with his host, would be summoned to the police unit for admonition and a fine, and the host would also be criticized at the neighborhood meeting. [redacted] once every two (2) or three (3) months, a team of internal affairs and military police personnel inspected [redacted] area at night in search of travellers from other areas. 25X1
101. [redacted] 25X1

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102. Internal Affairs station personnel kept a close eye on the movements of people [redacted] 25X1
 [redacted] some ten (10) police personnel had disguised themselves 25X1
 as students, railroad workers, and civilians to keep a close watch on the activities of people.

103. [redacted] 25X1

104. The North Korean Communist regime placed its people in dire want of foods, which brought about ill-feeling against the government by the population.

105. The forced mobilization of merchants in a logging program brought about dissatisfaction by the dealers.

106. It is true that the Communist regime levied heavy taxes on individual dealers to close down their private dealings, which brought about dissatisfaction by the merchants. 25X1
 [redacted] the individual farmers in North Korea were deprived of their grain for taxes, and thus they had difficulties in living, resulting in ill-feeling against the Communist government. The average civilians, including those workshop employees who receive rationed grain from the government, are well aware that they are squeezed out and oppressed by their Communist rulers. 25X1
 the armistice in Korea was a surprise to him, as he thought that North Korea would be no match for South Korea in the war, and [redacted] the victory would be on the side of the South. 25X1
 [redacted] party members, who joined the party for hope of employment and better treatment, were indoctrinated in the Communist ideology and propaganda that the South Koreans were suffering under capitalist exploitation, and thus they became loyal to Communist politics. 25X1

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[redacted] Most of the party members, who joined the Party in or around 1947, became enthusiast-members in the course of their lengthy party life. [redacted] 25X1

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

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B. Reconstruction

[redacted] North Korea was leading and more active in the field of reconstruction. [redacted]

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[redacted] In Pyŏngyang, people can see many modern streets are being laid out and tall buildings being built. In North Korea, construction projects are accomplished very rapidly, because of the competition among construction workers. [redacted]

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4. The following is a price list of commodities in North Korea. [redacted]

A. Prices of Commodities at National Stores

<u>Items</u>	<u>Prices (Wŏn)</u>
Matches, North Korean, box (small), 1 (Consumers' Guild)	10
Soap, toilet, Chinese, Cake, 1 (National store)	250
Sheeting, Cotton, navy blue Chinese, meter, 1 (National Store)	400

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<u>Items</u>	<u>Price (W6n)</u>
Soap, laundry, North Korean, cake, 1 (National Store)	120
Shoes, sport North Korean, pair (National Store)	400
Shoes, sport, navy blue Chinese, pair (National Store)	600
Tobacco, minced, "Puyong" label, North Korean, package (100 grams), 1 (Consumers' Guild)	30
Cigarettes, "Kons6l" label, North Korea, pack (20 cigarettes) 1	
Cigarettes, "Taedongmun" label, North Korean, pack (20 cigarettes) 1 (Consumers' Guild)	300
Cigarettes, "Ch6ngsan" label, North Korean pack (20 cigarettes) 1 (Consumers' Guild)	40
Cigarettes, "Kangch6l" label, North Korean, pack (20 cigarettes) 1 (Consumers' Guild)	30
Liquor, 30 proof, North Korean, litre, 1.8 (Consumers' Guild)	540
Vodka, 40 proof, North Korean, litre, 0.72 (Consumers' Guild)	360
Sneakers, North Korean, pair (National Store)	250
Shirt, Cotton, upper, North Korean, 1 (National Store)	900
Socks, cotton, North Korean pair (National Store)	100
Soup with rice, North Korean bowl (Consumers' Guild)	50
Bread, North Korean, loaf (Consumers' Guild)	10
Bean-curd Soup, North Korean, bowl (Consumers' Guild)	50
Roasted meat, North Korean, dish (Consumers' Guild)	100
Lunch (ala carte) North Korean, table (Consumers' Guild)	120
Table Photo, North Korean, table (Consumer's Guild)	150

B. Prices of Commodities at Private Stores:

<u>Items</u>	<u>Price (W6n)</u>
Fountain pen, Chinese, Market, 1	700
Foreign clothes, cotton deep blue, North Korean, Suit (Market)	1500
Underwear, woollen, Chinese, Suit 1 (Market)	3500
Foreign clothes, serge black, Russian, Suit, 1 market)	2500
Matches, North Korean box (small), 1 (market)	10
Socks, cotton, North Korean, pair (market)	100
Shoes, sport, North Korean, pair (market)	400
Shoes, sport, Chinese, pair (market)	600-700
Cap, student, serge black, North Korean, 1 (market)	600-700
Overall, hemp white, North Korean, suit 1 (market)	800
Noodle, North Korean, bowl 1 (Eating house, Market, Ch6ngjin)	100
Bread, North Korean, loaf 1 (Chinese eating house)	20
Soup with price, North Korean, bowl, (Public eating house)	100
Rice, North Korean, "Mal" (6 Kg), (Blackmarket)	1200

C. Prices Commodities at Blackmarket

Liquor, moonshine, 50 proof, North Korean, litre 0.18 (private house)	100
Rice, North Korean, "Mal" (6 Kg), Market, Kaes6ng	2000-2200

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the moonshine liquor was made without official permit at private homes where customers frequented and enjoyed drinks on credit, and the price of rice on the blackmarket indicated the price of polished rice up to May and June, when people were unable to sell grain on the free market.

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A. Chŏngjin Area

There was a famine of autumn crops in Hamgyŏng-bukto and during March of the following year buying food grain was exceedingly difficult throughout the province. Buying food on the free market was impossible and people lived on scanty food rations. However fish were plentiful, and were easy to buy at cheap prices. Food purchasers stood in line when they were buying beanpaste or soy at the national and cooperative stores, because of the short supply of these articles in the Chŏngjin district. long lines of food buyers who came out from early morning in order to receive food.

25X1

25X1

B. Kaesŏng District

Although buying rice in Kaesŏng was equally difficult due to beans being on free sale as food, it was comparatively easier to buy than in the Chŏngjin district since people could buy rice on the blackmarket. however, money could buy any food desired except sea food which was very scarce.

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a famine condition many hungry people with their faces swollen for not having eaten many days deaths from starvation in large numbers.

25X1

the Pipe Plant at the Chŏngjin Steel Mill (under the management of the Ministry of Heavy Industry)

25X1

KIM Yŏng-tu (NTA), second head of the pipe plant brigade, and YU Sang-pŏng (NTA) head of the same brigade.

25X1

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25X1

these two men could not work at times for hunger and exhaustion. swollen faces of their starved families

During the famine, all factory workers in Hamgyŏng-bukto had to live on rationed food only, but the volume was so small that a worker's family was forced to go hungry for one (1) week every month even when they pasted their mouths with porridge, not to speak of any cooked rice. In this famine stricken province the prices of grain were so high that an average workman could not buy any food grain, with their little salary of 1800 Wŏn.

25X1

pitiful famine conditions among destitutes without work and without money

25X1

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10. [redacted] food stockpiling in the following measure: 25X1

- A. [redacted] warehouse (name unknown) belonging to the Food Administration Department of the Chongjin People's Committee in Chongjin at EB 674252 [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] this warehouse was always full of rice and other grains. [redacted] 25X1

[redacted] the warehouse was 50 meters long, 25 meters wide, and ten (10) meters high and was surrounded by red brick walls, coated with gray cement, and covered with silvery zinc plates on the roof. [redacted] 25X1
rice and other grains were heaped there for distribution to the various workshop employees in Chongjin.

- B. Food stockpiling in Kaesong during [redacted] 25X1

- a. Food stockpile at BT 842046 in [redacted] Kaesong city (the stockpile at the above point was a temporary grain shed, belonging to the Food Administration Department of the People's Committee, Kaesong-877). It was 60 meters long, 30 meters wide, enclosed by barbed wire, and inside of this stockpile [redacted] could see [redacted] ILLEGIB
seven (7) [redacted]
(6) meters [redacted]
the grain [redacted]
by rain-proof [redacted]
grains or [redacted]

- b. Food stockpile [redacted] in Kaesong at BT 8420442. [redacted] about ten (10) food stockpiles (seven (7) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and four (4) meters high at this point, likewise covered with rain-proof tent canvasses. It also belonged to the Food Administration Department of the Kaesong People's Committee, but the uses of the grains were unknown. [redacted] 25X1

11. [redacted] 25X1

700 Pyong (5.74 acres) paddy field
3300 Pyong (27.06 acres) dry field on which Millet, soy beans, corn, red beans, turnips, cabbages, potatoes, and barley were planted [redacted]

25X1

12. [redacted]

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- 13/ Foods, not produced within the household, were produced from farm friends [redacted] Afterwards this channel of procurement also disappeared. [redacted] 25X1
25X1

14.

[redacted]
bread was sold for ten (10) Wŏn a loaf. Bread was plentiful [redacted] heaps of bread being sold by private vendors in the markets of Chŏngjin and Kaesŏng [redacted] 25X1
25X1

15.

[redacted] On birthdays, old Korean holidays, Autumn Festival (15th of the Eight Moon) -- Cooked rice, soup with pork or beef, eggs, Kimchi beansprouts, seasoned radish, pumpkin, Teraji, cake, roasted fish (alaska pollack, mackerel atka mackerel, silverfish, lobster, and crab). In the absence of pork or meat soup, fish soup was served, and when there was meat soup, the fish soup was omitted and instead, they ate roasted fish. There were at least two (2) kinds of fish on the table for one (1) meal, and cake was chiefly baked on the Autumn festival and other big days. The special menu was served on the above mentioned days, and at well-to-do families the menu was more colorful and abundant.

16. Under the Red Regime in North Korea there are no tea houses. In Chŏngjin [redacted] there are national eating houses and restaurants (which are another kind of eating houses operated mostly by the State, common meals served in these eating houses and their prices were as follows: 25X1

Soup with rice, one bowl	50 Wŏn
"Naengmyŏn (cold noodles) bowl	100 "
Pudding, one dish	100 "
Wine ("Seju", 30 proof) one (1) hop (0.18 litre)	54 "
Wine (Vodka, 40 proof four (4) hops (0.72 litres)	360 "
Roasted beef, one dish	100 "
Beancurd soup, one bowl	50 "

In winter people have more wine and soup with rice, and in summer they have "Naengmyŏn, cold noodle, very often. Pudding is eaten as relish by youths, and for side dish for wine they prefer beancurd soup to roasted beef, because that is much cheaper in price.

17.

25X1

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25X1

18.

A. Chongjin

(a) Clothing of male office workers

In summer, they wear trumpet-shaped trousers of white cotton with white shirts of (calico or cotton; blue lined), sold at the cooperative stores. On hot days they are seen with their shirt sleeves rolled up. Many of them also wear trousers of navy blue cotton or hemp in summer, but such are more numerous in spring and autumn. However, trumpet-shaped trousers with white shirts is the universal summer dress. A few people appear in the street with white open collar-coat on. But generally they wear sleeveless yellow or white running sweaters inside, and while working they take off their white shirts. In winter, they wear cotton-wadded coat, like the People's Army uniform, distributed by the workshops. The winter dress is of navy blue or of khaki, colored cotton and open collared. The office workers usually wear a few things on their lower body under the trumpet trousers of navy blue cotton or cotton serge. Very few people appear with their overcoats on. In summer they wear white sneakers made in North Korea, and in winter they also wear sneakers or black shoes, made in Czechoslovakia. Black leather boots or leather sport shoes are very rare. As for head wear, the Lenin cap of navy blue is most popular.

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- (b) Clothing of female office workers. In summer, navy blue or white skirts with white short sleeved shirts, no tie, are mostly worn, but navy blue skirts appear in greater numbers. Also likemmen, the girls wear navy blue or white trousers with white shirts of calico or of blue-lined cotton, sold at the cooperative stores. For footwear they favor white sport shoes. Skirts with jackets are seldom worn by the female office workers. They wear Korean-style dress on holidays. No hats are worn by these girls.
- (c) Clothing of male laborers. In summer they wear working clothes of hemp (turn-down-collar dress, made of wadded cotton) and a few laborers wear the same working clothes in black. Inside they wear yellow rubber slippers but they take off their coat when going to work. In winter, they wear navy blue or khaki coats, wadded with cotton, after the fashion of the People's Army. Their winter dress is in turn down collar style. White sneakers are worn in large numbers in summer as well as in winter. For headwear, the Lenin cap of navy blue hemp is worn both in summer and winter but in the cold season the People's Army cap of wadded cotton in khaki is also worn.
- (d) Clothing of female laborers. In summer, they also wear white working clothes of hemp (turn down collar dress) distributed at their workshop and sometimes they wear coats with white cotton jackets. They wear rubber slippers for footwear, white sport shoes as well as rubber slippers are equally favored. In winter they wear cotton wadded suit all over. They wear skirt pantaloons of navy blue cotton with rationed coats of turn-down collar in navy blue. For footwear, sport shoes or sneakers are worn.
- (e) Clothing of male-students. In summer, male students wear navy blue cotton coats with turn-down collar and white cotton trousers. The coats are of the same, but the cloth is of different qualities. In winter coats in black or navy blue (hemp, cotton, or serge) are worn, and padded coats with standing collar, rationed at workshops, are also worn as an overcoat. For footwear, navy blue sport shoes or black shoes, made in Czechoslovakia, are greatly favored by high and middle school boys.
- (f) Clothing of female students. In summer plain skirts of navy blue with short sleeved white blouses (no tie), and in winter, uniforms in black or navy blue (like sailors jackets) are worn by middle school girls. The material is cotton or serge. For foot wear, sport shoes, white in summer, and navy blue in winter, are worn in large numbers.
- (g) Clothing of students at fishing, medical, and construction colleges in Ch'ongjin.

The students of the above mentioned colleges wear uniforms, males and females alike, of the same type and material as rationed by the state, i.e., navy blue cotton coats, turned down collars with trumpet trousers in summer, and cotton wadded khaki army-type suits (turn down collars) in winter. In addition they wear sport shoes of different colors, and both sexes wear navy blue Lenin caps. There is no distinction of clothing worn by members and non-members of the Party.

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B. Kaesŏng

[redacted] the people of the Kaesŏng area and Kaesŏng city were comparatively well-dressed. For instance, the following clothing [redacted]

25X1

25X1

(a) Clothing of male laborers.

In summer the laborers at the quarry and repair shop wore hemp and cotton working clothes of white (turn down collars), rationed at the workshop, and jackets of white cotton. As a rule they wore white canvas shoes or rubber shoes.

(b) Clothing of female laborers.

(c) Clothing of male merchants

[redacted] more merchants in Kaesŏng than [redacted] in Chŏngjin and most of the merchants of Kaesŏng wore double-breasted serge or woolen suits of the ancient regime. In summer they wore trousers of white or navy blue serge, made under [redacted] North Korean regime, with white or water-color skirts (name of cloth unknown). [redacted] there were more people in North Korea wearing navy blue trousers than serge of the old type.

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

(d) Clothing of female merchants

Crowds of women vending wares at the Kaesŏng Market [redacted] In summer they wore skirts and jackets of white cotton, skirt pantaloons and white jackets of cotton. Some wore skirts and jackets of silk and brocade. For footwear, they wore white or black rubber shoes and always the black was leading in number. A few women wore sport shoes.

25X1

25X1

The above is the characteristic dress of the people in Kaesŏng. In other words, the male population wore foreign clothes of wool or serge in larger numbers than in any other place in North Korea.

19. In Chŏngjin, local civilians were forbidden to wear military uniforms of the People's Armed Forces or any other armies. Discharged soldiers were seen walking on the streets in summer and winter uniforms. No street wear of the US military uniform was found.

25X1

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20. Most people went to a national store or a [redacted] where they wanted to buy clothing or anything else. When the national stores opened their chair [redacted] where they took the lion's share in [redacted], people naturally flocked into these stores to shop. Therefore, only cheap ration goods and specialities not found in national stores, and some feedstuffs for side dishes, could attract shoppers in private stores. [redacted] 25X1

21.

[redacted] some goods were selling dearer and some goods were selling cheaper on the free market than in the guild, but most goods were selling at the same prices in both places. [redacted] 25X1

[redacted] a guild, with the county (Kun) as the unit, was supplying goods, to farm villages, and its chief customers were farmers. [redacted] 25X1

22.

[redacted] the black-marketting was carried on behind the free markets or in private homes, and in view of the country-wide famine, and the ban on free marketting in food in these days, the major items sold on the blackmarket were food grains. To be more specific, the items of blackmarketting in the two (2) cities were as follows:

- A. Blackmar-
merchand-
portance.
contains
morphine
Asylum at

[redacted] opium traffic was also carried on the blackmarket. This last information was obtained by March 1955.

B. Blackmarket Goods in Kaesŏng

Rice, 1 mal (6 kg)	2,200 Wŏn
Millet, 1 mal (6 kg)	2,000 Wŏn

[redacted] the sample of rice was presented to buyers at a market and when the bargain was struck, the actual sale was done in a back alley. The sellers are chiefly farmers, and a few merchants in the habit of buying from saw mill workers engaged in secret transportation of the grains. The police were supposed to control such blackmarketting [redacted] 25X1

23. A. Males over 20 years of age would carry the following pocket items.

(a) Tobacco

This is chiefly cut tobaccos and cigarettes. [redacted] Puyong (Lotus), Kangchŏl (Steel), Chŭngsan (Increased-production), Kŏnsŏl (Construction), and Taedonggun (Gateway). The laborers usually carry cut tobacco (Puyong) in their leather or cloth [redacted] in order

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to roll it with paper before they smoke; the office workers and merchants carry "Kangchöl, Chümsah, Könsöl, and Taedangmun. A few people on the top level also carry Chinese brands of cigarettes

25X1

(b) Smoking Pipes

Laborers carry various kinds of pipes for smoking, while other smokers carry paper such as old newspapers and waste papers in order to roll cigarettes.

(c) Matches

people carrying matches in small boxes and two (2) or three (3) men carrying lighters (origin was unknown). Some farmers in rural districts used flints for matches.

25X1

ILLEGIB

There were two (2) types of watches - wrist watches and pocket watches, but these were carried and owned by ranking officials or men who had returned from the Soviet Union or Red China. However, watches were very rare. So, except identification documents, the most common articles carried in pockets were chiefly tobacco, matches, memo books, handkerchiefs and fountain pens.

- B. Females over 20 years of age would carry handkerchiefs, memo books, and fountain pens if they were office workers, and laborers carried only towels to be used during working hours. Females not working in an office carried nothing on their persons except cards of identification and only a few women were in the habit of carrying tobacco.

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24. [redacted] 25X1
25. In Chŏngjin, and Pukchŏng-gun [Hamgyŏng-namdo] and in Kaesŏng [redacted] electricity was available 24 hours a day. There were stoppages of electricity once a month, but it was only for a moment during the change of transformer. Electricity was plentiful everywhere. People could light their homes with any candle power on application to the Power Distribution Bureau. Application was made according to actual needs, and there was no limitation. The electric rates were slightly different between workshop employees and private citizens (non-employees of national organs). [redacted] 25X1
- [redacted] a workshop employees was charged 16 Wŏn per month per lamp of 60 candle-power (sic) [redacted] 25X1
26. In Igong-myŏn, [Pukchŏng-gun, Hamgyŏng-namdo], [redacted]

were in perfect order, and for fuel, the following [redacted] were used:

- A. Kinds of fuel used in Chŏngjin and purchase procedure thereof: Coal, especially anthracite, was the principal fuel in Chŏngjin, and in addition, firewood such as pine [redacted] and chopped wood were also used. Charcoal [redacted] were used as fuel for home cooking. [redacted] heaps at the Chŏngjin Central Market. [redacted] were selling coal and coke at the market, and private consumers bought coal here when rationed coal appeared from time to time. Firewood was carried to the market by farmers who were supposed to possess a certificate for its sale, but this certificate had nothing to do with the free buyers.

[redacted] the prices of fuel sold at the Chŏngjin market were as follows: 25X1

Charcoal (about 80 centimeters in length; 30 centimeters in diameter) one bundle 400-450 Wŏn
Chopped wood (about 70 centimeters in length; 30 centimeters in diameter) one bundle 30 Wŏn

Coal was obtained on ration by workshop employees only. 25X1

- B. Kinds of fuel used in Kaesŏng and purchase procedure thereof: In Kaesŏng cheap anthracite was chiefly used for fuel in addition to pine needles. Little chopped wood was consumed. Workshop employees got coal on ration, and private citizens burned pine needles and saw dust which were for sale at all times. Consumers bought pine needles on the market from farmers and free laborers, and they bought saw dust at the saw mills of cooperatives and farm implement factories in Kaesŏng. [redacted] 25X1
- [redacted] the prices of fuel sold in the Kaesŏng area were as follows: (by May 1955) 25X1

Pine needles, one bundle (1.5 meters square) 150-200 Wŏn
Pine branches, one bundle (2 meters in length; 50 centimeters in diameter) 200 Wŏn
Saw dust, one bag 50 Wŏn

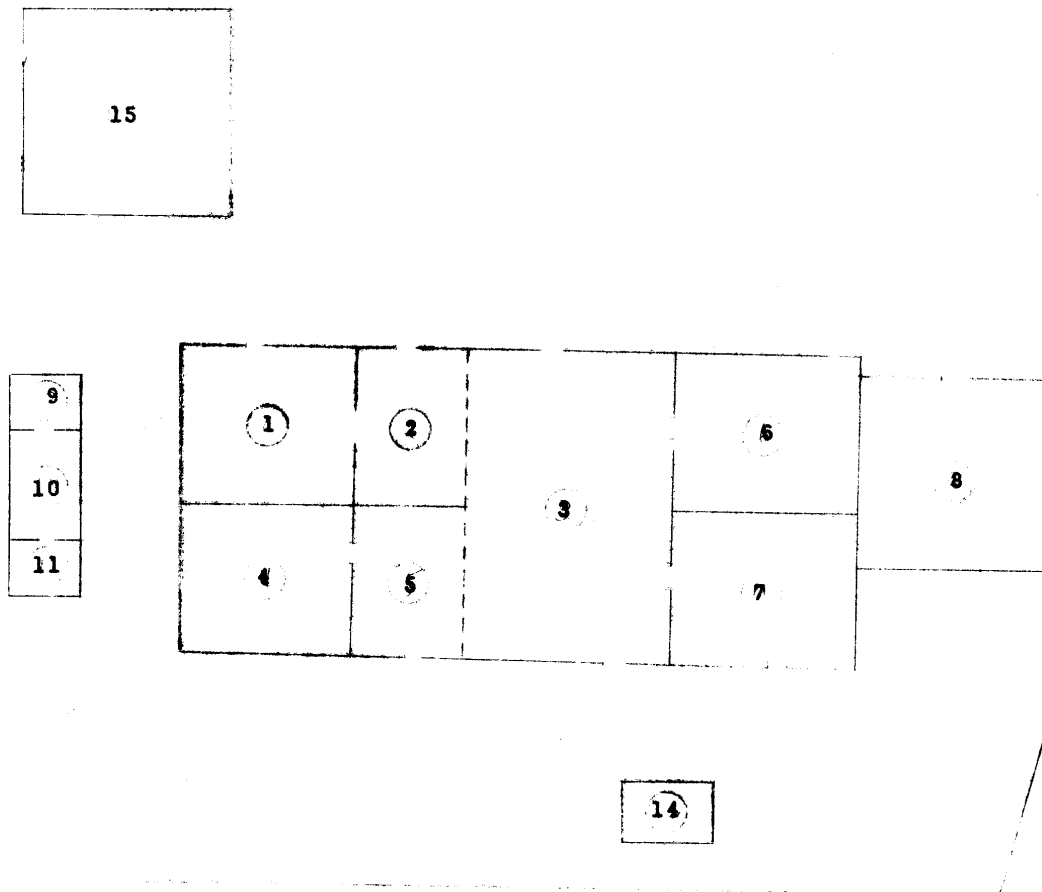
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ILLEGIB

12

13



12

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) Cattleshed | (8) Cattle Barn |
| (2) Kitchen | (9) Pig shed |
| (3) Lower Adjoining Room | (10) Pigsty |
| (4) Store Room | (11) Toilet |
| (5) Hall | (12) Hedge |
| (6) Bedroom (sub-floor heating) | (13) Main Entrance to House |
| (7) PPantry (sub-floor heating) | (14) Small Platform |
| | (15) Manure Pile |

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29.

25X1

30. There were many inns for travellers in Chŏngjin and Kaesŏng, and the lodging procedures were different in the two (2) cities.

A. Hotels and inns in Chŏngjin: National hotels and many private inns were located in Chŏngsan-dong in front of the railroad station

25X1

Most of the government workers and merchants put up at the hotel and inns. As a matter of fact, guests who entered a hotel or an inn were required to register their names with the inn keeper

25X1
25X1

In Chŏngjin, no hotel regulations kept off people, simply because they were not government workers, but anybody was welcome if he showed his citizenship certificate or other cards of identification.

B. Hotels, and inns in Kaesŏng: As private inns in Kaesŏng the Taepŏng Hotel and the Taesŏng Hotel were located in Taepŏng-dong; the Sŏnŭiju Hotel and dother inns were near at the Kaesŏng Market. Since March 1955, no persons except government workers were approved by the local police to register at these inns,

25X1

no travelling merchants could put up at the inns. this disapproval was for the control of profiteers who frequented the Kaesŏng area in order to buy large quantities of food grains when free marketting of grains was prohibited and Kaesŏng was not included in areas of grain purchase. Therefore these merchants went to secret inns where register was not required.

25X1

25X1

31.

32.

tax-in-kind was paid on grains, orchards, and chestnut, trees on hillsides, etc. The tariff were: tax-in-kind on paddy rice 27 percent tax-in-kind on other grains 23 percent.

25X1

33.

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a. Foreign dress cotton navy blue, 1 suit	1,600 Wŏn
b. Lenin Cap, serge, black, 1	400 Wŏn
c. [REDACTED] upper, 1 suit	700 Wŏn
d. [REDACTED] basketball, China 1 pair	800 Wŏn
e. [REDACTED] pair	500 Wŏn

25X1

34. See Item 33

35. A. Movie

The following movie theaters were located in Chŏngjin.
Admission: 30 Wŏn for motion pictures; 70-100 Wŏn for stage performance; Halfprices were unknown.

Provincial Theater, Chŏngjin (motion pictures and Stage performances)

Chŏngjin Theater (Movies)

Korea-Soviet Theater (Movies)

Chŏngjin Outdoor Theater (Movies)

B. Trainfares

a. Super-Express from Chŏngjin to Pyŏngyang: 850 Wŏn (March 1955)

b. Express from Chŏngjin to Pyŏngyang 575 Wŏn (March 1955)

c. Express from Pyŏngyang to Kaesŏng 186 Wŏn (May 1955)

C. Busfares in Chŏngjin

10 Wŏn per one ride (March 1955)

36. Following are the denominations of North Korean money printed:

50 Chŏn
1 Wŏn
5 Wŏn
10 Wŏn
100 Wŏn

These are the ~~units~~ of North Korean money, and 10 Wŏn and 100 Wŏn notes were greatest uses. Farmers and housewives buying food-stuffs at a market and petty merchants selling food use 10 Wŏn notes more than 100 Wŏn notes, while big merchants, national organs, and travellers use 100 Wŏn notes in larger numbers. The 1 Wŏn, 5 Wŏn, and 50 Chŏn notes were commonly used at national stores, but seldom touched by ordinary merchants. Therefore, shoppers at the national stores had to hold these smaller notes.

37.

25X1

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38. For valuables, all articles valued lower than 10,000 Wŏn in market price were readily convertible, but those of higher value were hard to sell because few individuals had large amounts of money on hand. Even goods valued at 10,000 Wŏn, watches and medicines (mycin, penicillin) were more easily marketable, but gold and other precious metals of non-essential items were unmarketable [redacted] Among others, food grains and foodstuffs were the easiest to sell of course. 25X1
39. As for banks [redacted] the following in that city: 25X1
- A. Hamgyŏng-bukto General Branch of Central Bank: Sinam-dong, Chŏngjin City at EB 68772528. This is the Hamgyŏng-bukto General Branch of the Central Bank under the control of the same bank of North Korea. Two (2) storied, with gray cement walls. [redacted] 25X1
- B. Hamgyŏng-bukto Farmers' Bank Chŏngjin at [redacted] is also a [redacted] the North deposits [redacted] ILLEGIB
40. [redacted] 25X1
41. [redacted] the winter of [redacted] Hwanghae-do in order to assist farming in the later province where the farm labor was too short while it was superfluous in the former.
42. [redacted] 25X1
43. [redacted] the elements of residents were in the following percentages:
- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Office workers | about 20 percent |
| Laborers | 60 percent |
| Free laborers | 10 percent |
| Merchants | 10 percent |
44. [redacted]
45. There were three (3) neighborhoods or 'Pan' (No. 6, 7, 8) in Samgang-chŏn [Indong-ni, Igong-myŏn, Pukchŏng-gun, Hamgyŏng-namdo]. Samgang-chŏn [redacted] there stood about 100 houses with 600 - 700 inhabitants. 25X1
- [redacted] The location of the 6th and 7th Pan of Indong-ni, was DV 397790 and the 8th Pan was at DV 395792. 25X1
46. [redacted] large number of beggars and thieves loitering about the markets and the railroad station, [redacted] a genuine sign of mass unemployed in Chŏngjin. Another supporting reason was that groups of people were seeking jobs in many places. [redacted] 25X1
- [redacted] about 20 beggars in front of the Chŏngjin Station and about 50 beggars in the market place.

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The sex and age of these beggars were as follows:

A. Sex

Female beggars about 40 percent
Male beggars about 60 percent

B. Age

Below 10 years about 20 percent
10 - 20 years about 50 percent
21 - 30 years about 10 percent
above 40 years about 20 percent

Among the above numbers, those aged 15 or more were war orphans or homeless vagrants, firecuts from workshops or jobless ones; those above the age of 40 were discharged workers on retirement, morphine addicts or the weak and sick ones. The young beggars were roaming about begging food or stealing goods. All these beggars were seen sleeping in empty holes of box-shaped dug-outs in the market places.

47. [redacted] the cause for their unemployment was laziness at work, and superfluous personnel before the food supply allotted to the factories, etc. When the Chongjin Construction Trust moved to Pyongyang, a large number of workers lost jobs. [redacted] 25X1

[redacted] Trust was moving, because they had to stop the construction of Chongjin as it was beyond the [redacted] ILLEGIB to rebuild Chongjin along with P [redacted] speaks the short supply of water an unknown worker of the food se [redacted] in Chongjin, that food was given to [redacted] until they could get new [redacted] 25X1

48. In Chongjin, the building of the city people's committee, the Central Hospital, the Provincial Internal Affairs Department, and the Provincial Public Prosecutor's Office stood intact from any bombing damages. [redacted] no reconstruction work had been started, but after the armistice the Chongjin Theater and some other buildings were newly erected. [redacted] 25X1

49. [redacted]

50. [redacted]

51. [redacted]

arrival of the following aid goods;

A. Locomotives

[redacted] two (2) locomotive steam engines from Czechoslovakia [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] this locomotive was somewhat larger than the large-type locomotive [redacted] 25X1

[redacted] the Czechoslovakian locomotive was black.

B.

[redacted] coke arrive from China, loaded on five (5) or six (6) freight cars, and more coke arrive from unknown points following its consumption. [redacted] 25X1

[redacted] this was aid goods coming from Red China.

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- C. [redacted] machinery and machine parts at the warehouse of the Chŏngjin Steel Mill [redacted] these were aid goods which had arrived from the Soviet Union [redacted] 25X1
- D. Buses were all made in Czechoslovakia or in the Soviet Union. There were more than ten (10) such buses in Chŏngjin and as many in Pyŏngyang. About three (3) small Soviet buses were also seen in Kaesŏng. 25X1
- E. [redacted] shipments of Chinese millet were arriving from time to time. The ex-cart driver is said to have carried this aid food that came to the above food office. No other shipments of goods were seen [redacted] 25X1
52. More propaganda was carried on for the Soviet Union, in North Korea, but due to the rise of Chinese popularity in postwar times, there had been a marked increase in pro-Chinese thinking among the North Koreans. During and after the Korean War, the Chinese troops relieved the hungry Koreans in farm villages and the aid goods from China reached the [redacted] of the individuals in time of need and this material aid [redacted] with the friendly feeling of the Koreans toward the Chinese a brother nation of the Oriental race, aroused a passion for better liking of the Chinese than the Soviet among the North Korean population. 25X1
53. [redacted] 25X1
54. [redacted] in front of the office of the Chŏngjin People's Committee an advertisement for air travel between Chŏngjin and Pyŏngyang. [redacted] it was for government officials only, but the type of planes and the price of the travel were both unknown to [redacted] 25X1
55. [redacted] 25X1
56. It took an average of five (5) days to send a letter from Chŏngjin to Kaesŏng, and three (3) days from Chŏngjin to Tŏksŏng-gun. [redacted] 25X1
57. Mail was delivered on foot in Chŏngjin, and telegrams by bicycle. [redacted] location of the following post offices: 25X1
- A. Chŏngjin Post Office
- Location: Kyodong-dong at EB 67222626
- The building is seven (7) meters wide, 15 meters long, and four (4) meters high, with white lime walls, and a black zinc roof. It was a one (1) storied wooden structure of Japanese-style.

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B. Kaesŏng Post Office

Location: BT 85230470, Kaesŏng-si

58. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] a desk telephone (type VEP Victory) similar to that of the Soviet Union and Latvia, and about 30 of these instruments were installed in the above workshop. There was a telephone switchboard at this workshop. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] In the same workshop, there were no telephone names, but instead they called the name of each section. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] public telephone were installed at post offices and the price was ten (10) Wŏn for one (1) call. [redacted] 25X1
59. [redacted]
60. [redacted] people had their telegrams sent by the post office [redacted]
61. [redacted] 25X1
62. [redacted] there were three 25X1
(3) radio broadcasting stations - the Pyŏngyang Central Radio Broadcasting Station, the Kaesŏng Wire Radio Broadcasting Station, and the Chŏngjin Wire Radio Broadcasting Station. ILLEGIB
[redacted]
at EB 672258 in Chŏngsan-dong [Chŏngjin-si]. The radio broadcasting stations, mentioned above, had antenna equipments. Looking on its program, the Chŏngjin radio station chiefly relayed the broadcasts of Pyŏngyang and Moscow, plus the news of local reconstruction activities in Haeŏng-bukto as well as the seasonally compiled statistics of farm work in that province. For example, the radio barked: Such and such factories produced such and such goods, and accomplished such and such reconstruction. People listened to the Chŏngjin Wire Radio through speakers installed in the city.
63. [redacted] 25X1
64. [redacted]
65. [redacted]
66. Proportions of payment of tax-in-kind were paddy rice 27 percent and other grains, 23 percent.

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67. [redacted] the above tax-in-kind was paid in North Korea 25X1

68. [redacted]

69. [redacted] there was a shortage of farm labor [redacted]

70. [redacted]

71. [redacted]

72. [redacted]

73. [redacted] domestic animals were raised in small numbers at farm houses, and particularly at Indong-ni, [Toksŏng-gun, Hamgyŏng-namdo] 25X1
[redacted] farmers raise the following domestic animals:

A. Poultry

About 70 percent of the farm houses had five (5) to 15 chickens, all of which were raised in farmyards. When spring came the farmers saved five (5) or six (6) chickens for breeding, and sold or killed the rest half and half for cash and for special feed on birthdays and holidays. In winter only egg hens were fed to sell eggs for cash rather than to eat them.

B. Hog raising

Usually one (1) or two (2) hogs were raised at farm houses for disposal at distant markets for cash rather than at their home villages, and about 60 households out of a hundred at the native village of Source raised hogs. People reared young pigs for one (1) year until they were big enough for sale, and then bought younger ones. Some households even undertook the hog-breeding and sold the young pigs as a side-job. Grown hogs were disposed for pork.

C. Cattle raising

About half of the farmers in the native village of Source possessed a cow or an oxen to plough their fields. Source never saw a meadow where beef cattle were raised.

74. [redacted] 25X1

75. [redacted] in Chŏngjin, the anti-epidemic committee of that city that typhoid fever was spreading, but [redacted] be only propaganda, [redacted] 25X1

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76. [redacted] 25X1
77. [redacted] in Nanyang-dong, [Ch'ongjin-si] [redacted]
the Central Hospital, where general medical care
was given [redacted]
78. [redacted]
[redacted] inoculations were given
more in spring and summer [redacted] 25X1
People were required to carry a certificate
of inoculation on their persons [redacted] 25X1
79. Apart from the routine physical examinations for students
of middle and high schools, enforced at the time of their
entrance into school [redacted] 25X1
employment at the Ch'ongjin Steel Mill [redacted] 25X1
all laborers, on getting jobs in that
mill, were subjected to physical [redacted] ILLEGIB
through internal medicine, sur-
section, and ear, nose, throat
obtain health certificates. B
height and weight measurements
other items about the physical
80. In Ch'ongjin [redacted] pumps were installed for 25X1
the use of ten (10) to 15 households, and water was supplied
for several hours. It was usually one (1) or two (2) buckets
for each meal at every household. [redacted] 25X1
81. [redacted] drugs were available at the national
drug control offices [redacted]
82. [redacted] they had started a
system at the Ch'ongjin Central Hospital for the donation and
storage of blood of citizens, functioning under the charge
of a Czechoslovakian doctor. Blood was taken at the request
of individuals, it was so reported, [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] the blacksmith [redacted]
[redacted] had donated blood, after she made an application
at the reception office of the hospital with her health exa-
mination, and then she received 3 Mal (18 Kg) of rice and 500
Won in cash for her blood donation (the volume of blood donated
was uncertain). At that time rice was selling for over 1,000
Won per Mal (300 lbs). Three (3) Mal would have been valued at
3,500 Won to 4,000 Won. Afterwards news was afloat that there
were too many volunteers for blood donation, and that the paid
donators could only have their blood taken by turns, through
the influence of their acquaintances working at the hospital.
83. [redacted] 25X1

C O N F I D E N T I A L

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84.

[Redacted]

ILLEGIB

85.

[Redacted]

25X1

86.

[Redacted] Party members: [Redacted]

A. Name: U Pong-nak (4416/1144/3157)

Occupation: Operations Assistant, Locomotive Shed
Chŏngjŏng Railroad Station

[Redacted]

25X1

B. Name: HWANG (fnu) (NTA) [Redacted]

Occupation: Committee Chairman, Provincial Labor Party
Hamgyŏng-bukto

[Redacted]

25X1

C. Name: U U-rak (4416/2480/3157) [Redacted]

Occupation: Latherman, Rubber Factory, East Pyŏngyang

[Redacted]

25X1

[Redacted]

[Redacted] they were better guaranteed in their status.

[Redacted] the committee-chairman of the provincial Party of Hamgyŏng-bukto lived in a large house with an armed sentry standing at his door, and a Soviet jeep parked at his doorway - a genuine sign that he was better off than non-members and other citizens in general, as he was well dressed and well fed.

[Redacted] the top staff among the Party members were receiving better treatment than non-party members.

25X1
25X1

87.

[Redacted]

25X1

C O N F I D E N T I A L

C O N F I D E N T I A L

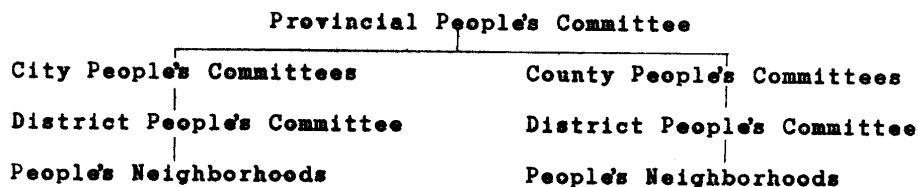
88.



25X1

89. The organization of the people's committee was as follows: On top these was the provincial people's committee, and under it was the city (Si) and county (Kun) people's committees with the district (Ri) people's committees and their neighborhoods (Pan) at the bottom.

25X1



90. Usual greeting between average North Koreans. Between laborers [redacted] the following greetings were used. However formal greeting was omitted between old acquaintances who would just smile or tease one another. It was common for young folks to greet their elders (more aged than their own elder brothers) first, and sometimes the ranks greet their superiors at sight.

25X1

A. Morning greetings on the road

--Annyöng-hasimnikka? (Are you in peace?) or Pamssae, annyöng-hasimnikka? (Where you in peace during the night?) (bending head about 10 percent)

Then, if the other party were about in the same age, he would simply repeat the same words in reply - ~~Annyöng-hasimnikka?~~ but if much older, he would say - ~~Annyöng-hasimnikka?~~ (Where are you going?), and this case the younger must tell his destination.

- B. Greeting between a youth and a superior at work. Before an elder ~~at work~~ at work, the young men would ~~say~~ say (You are working very hard). ~~Then the other would reply or rather make a counter-remark.~~ ~~Then the other would say~~ Ode kana? (How came you here? or Where are you going), In this case the young man must tell his object of coming and going.

- C. Greeting between a youth at work and an elder passing by. Youth - "Ode kasimnikka? (Where are you going?) Elder - "Sugo-hane" (You are working hard). Then he tells his object of travel. But even an elder may say first - "Sugo-hane" Then the youth says - "Ode kasimnikka", or "Ottökke osössumnikka?" (Where are you going? or "How came you here?") and the elder replies to the youth in the same words mentioned above.
- D. Greeting at a theater or in front of a movie hall. Youth - Kugyöng osössumnikka? (Have you come to the show?) Elder - Nöde kugyöng wanna? (You too came to the show?)

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- E. Greeting between a young customer and an aged shop keeper during shopping.

Youth - (in the morning) "Annyŏng-hasimnikka?"
(Are you in peace?) or "Sugo-hasimnida".
(You are working hard).

Shopkeeper - "Muŏt sarŏ wanna?" (What do you want to buy?)

- F. Greeting between buyer and shopkeeper, both strangers to each other.

Buyer - "Chui kyesimnikka?" (Is the master at home?)
Shopkeepers - "Nugu-imnikka?", (Who are you?)

- G. Greeting between friends on the road.

Example:

X - "Yejum pappuji-anni?" (Are you not busy these day?)
Y - "Pappuda" or "An-pappuda" ('busy', or 'not busy')
X - "Ode khattaenni?" (Where have you been?)

"Yejum chaemi inna?" (Is life interesting these day?) etc.

Apart from the above, Source had no information about greeting between Party members.

91.

25X1

92. A. Motion Pictures

After the armistice they screened the following films: Partizan Maiden (NK Picture); My home (Chinese Picture); Mother Pei and Daughter (Chinese Picture); Close Comrade (Soviet Picture); Sentry Box in the Mountain (Soviet Picture); China's Daughter (Chinese Picture); etc., these films won great popularity in Chŏngjin.

- B. Plays

Stage performances were comparatively few. Of six (6) shows seen by Source, "Kanghwa-do", staged in a Kaesŏng theater was most interesting. In this show the actors and actresses represented a tragic defeat of the American invaders in their attempt of aggression before the Japanese aggression against Korea in the [REDACTED] the Yi Dynasty.

- C. Songs.

When demonstrators went on a parade. They would sing a song proper to that occasion together with the Song of General KIM Il-sŏng, and individuals loved to sing folk songs, but Source forgot the names of these songs.

93.

[REDACTED] news-
papers [REDACTED] the "Hambuk Ilbo" (Hamgyŏng-bukto Daily),
[REDACTED] the "Minju Chosŏn" [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Newspapers arrived regularly in all
workshops [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

25X1

25X1

C O N F I D E N T I A L

C O N F I D E N T I A L

94. Holidays were as follows:

All workshops throughout the country took Sundays off regularly and observed National holidays, i.e., Liberation Day (15 August) and May Day (1 May)

25X1

95.

96.

97.

ILLEGIB

98.

99.

100.

25X1

101. The internal security force with the most immediate effect was the local agents at the Ingok Police Sub-Station. There were about ten (10) policemen at station.

25X1

102.

103. People did not object to any simple regulations and restrictions. But they were opposed to the regime of the People's Republic, because it had no counter-measures for food shortages and was indifferent when people were dying of hunger. The philosophy was this: No state can exist without its people, and people cannot support a state which has no national policy for the promotion of the people's living. Thus they felt that it was necessary to overthrow the existing regime.

104. A. Dissatisfaction with rehabilitation

People were disgusted with the rehabilitation program, because it had nothing to do with the living of the people. In other words people knew that the most urgent problem was to let the people live, and they saw the Government was cheating the people and was not rebuilding the people's dwelling houses first.

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B. Dissatisfaction with the general standard of living. No matter how hard the farmers worked they were hungry with the heavy burden of taxes, while the people in general were lowered in their standard of living, forcing them to lead a beggar's life, by imposing merchantile and other conditions on them. To be specific, people were dissatisfied with the lack of national measures when hungry people were increasing, and more people were dying of starvation, and still more people were being reduced to a lower standard of living.

C. Dissatisfaction with taxes

[redacted] many merchants were discontented on account of exorbitant taxes [redacted]

25X1
25X1

D. Dissatisfaction with labor hours

[redacted] at the Ch'ungjia Steel Mill, the laborers were forced to work more than eight (8) hours a day under the pretext of accomplishing the reconstruction program, without receiving extra wages for extra work. Laborers were thoroughly disgusted with this unfair deal as it was disregarding the eight (8) hour labor rule which they advertised and was only cheating the laborers.

25X1

105. [redacted] among the inhabitants of the 13th Pan in Hanyang-dong [Ch'ungjia-si] there were very few who supported Communism [redacted]

25X1
25X1

106.

107.

108.

109.

[redacted] the unification would unlikely be accomplished in a short time, because it is absolutely a chain of the international problems.

25X1

C O N F I D E N T I A L